

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Cotter
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Shaw

(IS) 100-428091

BY LIAISON

Date: May 10, 1966

To: Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY PARTY
15TH CONGRESS - JUNE 7, 1966

The following information furnished by a source which has supplied reliable information in the past is being brought to your attention as a matter of possible interest.

The 15th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP) is scheduled to be held in Ulan Bator, on June 7, 1966, and will have the following agenda:

- (1) Report of the Central Committee;
- (2) Report of the Central Auditing Committee;
- (3) Adoption of a new Program of the MPRP;
- (4) Directives on the Fourth Five-Year Economic and Development Plan of the Mongolian People's Republic for 1966-70;
- (5) Election of the Central Bodies of the MPRP.

Among the various communist parties which have been invited to send delegates to the 15th Congress of the MPRP is the Communist Party, USA. The Communist Party, USA, has been invited to send one fraternal delegate and the expense for the delegate's travel will be paid by the MPRP.

Because of the sensitive nature of the source which made this information available, this communication is classified "~~Top Secret~~."

1 - Director BY LIAISON
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director,

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
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declassification

~~TOP SECRET~~

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

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~~TOP SECRET~~

Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

NOTE: Classified "~~TOP SECRET~~" since data reported could reasonably result in the identification of the source (CG 5824-S*) who is of continuing value and such revelation could result in grave damage to the Nation. Information extracted from Chicago airtel 5/3/66 captioned "Solo, IS-C" which discloses that CG 5824-S* obtained this information while attending the 23rd Congress of the CP of the Soviet Union held 3/29-4/8/66 in Moscow, Russia.

~~TOP SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub F)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

DATE: 5/5/66

ReBulet dated May 4, 1960, and CGlet dated April 5, 1966.

ReBulet instructed Chicago to set forth a monthly accounting of all receipts and disbursements of Solo and CP, USA Reserve Funds in the possession of CG 5824-S*.

During the month of April, 1966, CG 5824-S* was involved in the 20th Solo Mission. There were no additions to or disbursements from the Solo and CP, USA Reserve Funds. Accordingly, the balance of funds in possession of CG 5824-S* as of April 30, 1966, is as follows:

Solo

Maintained in cash in safe deposit
box, Michigan Avenue National Bank,
Chicago, Illinois.....\$149,580.65

CP, USA Reserve Funds

Maintained in cash in safe deposit
box, Michigan Avenue National Bank,
Chicago, Illinois......26

\$149,580.91

- ②-Bureau (RM)
- 2-New York (RM)
- (1 - 100-134637) (SOLO)
- (1 - 100-128861) (CP, USA - Reserve Funds)
- 1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5)

EX-108

6 MAY 12 1966

65 MAY 16 1966

~~TOP SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-30-2012

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

May 9, 1966

- 1 - DeLoach
- 1 - Sullivan
- 1 - Baumgardner
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Mastrovich

STEPS TAKEN BY THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION TO STRENGTHEN THE UNITY OF THE WORLD COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

The following information was supplied by sources which have furnished reliable information in the past:

Fraternal delegations to the 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in Moscow, Russia, from March 29 to April 8, 1966, were permitted to review a twelve-page document entitled "Steps Taken by Communist Party of the Soviet Union to Strengthen the Unity of the World Communist Movement." It was stated that this document was highly secret and was not to be discussed with other delegations. The essence of this document was as follows:

The Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, supports the recommendation of the March, 1965, Consultative Meeting to convene another world conference of communist parties at a suitable time. This world conference is regarded as the culminating stage of extensive work aimed at promoting ideological and political cohesion and building a principled foundation for the advance of the world communist movement.

The Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, has, since October, 1964, received over 100 delegations and representatives from nearly 50 communist parties in nonsocialist countries. During this same period over 24 Soviet delegations have gone abroad to participate in the work of fraternal parties of other countries.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union has twice proposed to discuss, jointly, with the Communist Parties of Vietnam and China measures to safeguard the security of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. These proposals were rejected by the Chinese leadership.

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ON MEMORANDUM
5/14/66 Hrg

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EX-108
100-428091-5550
NJM:pah
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~~TOP SECRET~~
Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

(SEE NOTE PAGE 2)

~~TOP SECRET~~

STEPS TAKEN BY THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF
THE SOVIET UNION TO STRENGTHEN THE
UNITY OF THE WORLD COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union has in the recent past taken the following additional measures toward unity:

(1) Directed approximately six communications on cooperative matters to the Albanian Party of Labor. These were not answered.

(2) Attempted to negotiate with the Central Committee, Communist Party of Japan. No favorable response was received.

(3) Offered advice to the Indonesian Communist Party regarding certain fallacies in their position which would weaken the anti-imperialist forces in Indonesia. This advice was turned down.

(4) Attempted to establish contact with the Communist Party of New Zealand. These attempts have been ignored.

(5) Attempted to normalize relations with the Communist Parties of Burma, Malay and Thailand. These attempts have failed to yield any positive results and none of these countries sent delegates to the 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Regardless of the above, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, in cooperation with other Marxist-Leninist parties, will continue to search for ways leading to the unity of the world communist movement.

Because of the sensitive nature of the sources which furnished the above information, this communication is classified "~~Top Secret~~."

NOTE:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" since unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source (CG 5824-S*) who is of continuing value and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave damage to this country.

(NOTE CONTINUED PAGE 3)

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

STEPS TAKEN BY THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF
THE SOVIET UNION TO STRENGTHEN THE
UNITY OF THE WORLD COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

NOTE CONTINUED:

CG 5824-S* has been referred to as "sources" in order to further protect his identity. Dissemination is being made to Honorable Marvin Watson, Special Assistant to the President; Honorable Dean Rusk, Secretary of State; Vice Admiral William F. Raborn, Jr., Director of Central Intelligence Agency; the Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General by routing slips. Data extracted from CGairtel 4/30/66 captioned "Solo, IS - C." See memorandum Buangardner to Sullivan, 5/6/66, captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," prepared by NJM:pah.

~~TOP SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

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TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *JS*

DATE: May 6, 1966

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner *FB*

1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Baumgardner
1 - Liaison
1 - Mastrovich

SUBJECT: SOLO

INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

This is to recommend that the data developed by CG 5824-S* during his recent mission to the Soviet Union, regarding communist unity, be disseminated to the White House, the Attorney General, the Secretary of State and Director of the Central Intelligence Agency. This data, which was made available to CG 5824-S* by an official of the International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, is as follows:

Fraternal delegations to the 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in Moscow, Russia, from March 29 to April 8, 1966, were permitted to review a twelve-page document entitled "Steps Taken by Communist Party of the Soviet Union to Strengthen the Unity of the World Communist Movement." It was stated that this document was highly ~~secret~~ and was not to be discussed with other delegations. The essence of this document was as follows:

The Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, supports the recommendation of the March, 1965, Consultative Meeting to convene another world conference of communist parties. This conference is aimed at promoting ideological and political cohesion and building a foundation for the world communist movement. The Central Committee has, since October, 1964, received over 100 delegations from nearly 50 communist parties in nonsocialist countries. The Soviets sent over 24 delegations abroad to work with fraternal parties of other countries. *al*

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union has twice proposed to discuss, jointly, with the Communist Parties of Vietnam and China measures to safeguard the security of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam: These proposals were rejected by the Chinese leadership.

100-428091

Enclosures *sent 5-9-66*

NJM:pah
(6) *pah*

CONTINUED--OVER

EX-108

MAY 12 1966

REC-5
100-428091-5507

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
Re: SOLO
100-428091

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union has in the recent past taken the following additional measures toward unity:

(1) Directed approximately six communications on cooperative matters to the Albanian Party of Labor. These were not answered.

(2) Attempted to negotiate with the Central Committee, Communist Party of Japan. No favorable response was received.

(3) Offered advice to the Indonesian Communist Party regarding certain fallacies in its position which would weaken the anti-imperialist forces in Indonesia. This advice was turned down.

(4) Attempted to establish contact with the Communist Party of New Zealand. These attempts have been ignored.

(5) Attempted to normalize relations with the Communist Parties of Burma, Malaya and Thailand. These attempts have failed to yield any positive results and none of these countries sent delegates to the 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Regardless of the above, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, in cooperation with other Marxist-Leninist Parties, will continue to search for ways leading to the unity of the world communist movement.

RECOMMENDATION:

That attached summary be sent to the Honorable Marvin Watson, Special Assistant to the President; Honorable Dean Rusk, Secretary of State; Vice Admiral William F. Raborn, Jr., Director of Central Intelligence Agency; the Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General, by routing slips incorporating the data obtained by CG 5824-S*.

7 *W.C.S.* *W.C.S.* *OK* *JS* *PH*

~~TOP SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-30-2012

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

May 9, 1966

1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Liaison
1 - Baumgardner
1 - RCPutnam

SOVIET AID TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

A source, which has supplied reliable information in the past, furnished the following regarding Soviet aid to developing countries:

Selected delegations to the 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in Moscow, Russia, from March 29 to April 8, 1966, were permitted to review a twelve-page document entitled "Economic, Technical and Military Cooperation Between The USSR and The Developing Countries." It was stated that this document was "~~highly secret~~" and was not to be discussed with other delegations. The essence of this document was as follows:

The strengthening of fraternal alliances with nations which have thrown off the colonial or semicolonial yoke is the cornerstone of Soviet international policy. The Soviet Union, like all other socialist countries, considers it an international duty to offer support to the struggling young nations in Africa, Asia and Latin America. One of the features of the 1966 - 1970 Five-Year Plan of the Soviet Union is the extension of aid to these new nations to strengthen their economies. No political strings are attached to this aid and there are no unilateral provisions. The aid includes economic cooperation, trade and training of personnel.

Today the Soviet Union has economic and technical agreements with 29 nonsocialist Afro-Asian countries. These agreements have been implemented in 25 countries. To date 4,700 million rubles in economic aid have been committed with 3,000 million rubles committed for Asian countries, while the balance is committed to the new nations of Africa. This Soviet aid will be utilized to build or extend 600 industrial and agricultural enterprises in these nations.

ON NOTATION
ON MEMORANDUM

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~~TOP SECRET~~
Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

(SEE NOTE PAGE 2)

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~TOP SECRET~~

SOVIET AID TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The greatest problem facing the new nations is the lack of internal sources to finance their development. By granting long-term credits the Soviet Union has played an important role in the technical development of the new nations. The Soviet Union has granted credits in the amount of 4,100 million rubles of which 1,500 million rubles have been drawn. The credits are normally granted for twelve to fifteen years. Repayments are arranged in equal installments starting from one to three years after the aid has been delivered.

Because of the sensitive nature of the source which furnished the above information, this communication is classified "~~Top Secret~~."

XEROX COPIES BEING SENT TO HONORABLE MARVIN WATSON, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT; HONORABLE DEAN RUSK, SECRETARY OF STATE; VICE ADMIRAL WILLIAM F. RABORN, JR., DIRECTOR OF THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY; THE ATTORNEY GENERAL; AND THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL BY ROUTING SLIPS.

NOTE:

See cover memorandum Baumgardner to Sullivan, 5/6/66, captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," prepared by RCP:pah. Classified "~~Top Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source (CG 5824-S*) who is of continuing value and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave damage to the Nation. Data extracted from CGairtel 4/29/66, captioned "Solo, IS - C."

~~TOP SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

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TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: May 6, 1966

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Liaison
1 - Baumgardner
1 - R. C. Putnam

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

This is to recommend that data obtained by CG 5824-S* on his recent Solo Mission regarding Soviet aid to developing countries be furnished the White House, the Attorney General, Secretary of State and Director of the Central Intelligence Agency. This data is as follows:

Selected delegations to the 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in Moscow, Russia, from March 29 to April 8, 1966, were permitted to review a twelve-page document entitled "Economic, Technical and Military Cooperation Between The USSR and The Developing Countries." It was stated that this document was "~~highly secret~~" and was not to be discussed with other delegations. The essence of this document was as follows:

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Today, the Soviet Union has economic and technical agreements with 29 nonsocialist Afro-Asian countries. These agreements have been implemented in 25 countries. To date 4,700 million rubles in economic aid have been committed with 3,000 million rubles committed for Asian countries, while the balance is committed to the new nations of Africa. This Soviet aid will be utilized to build or extend 600 industrial and agricultural enterprises in these nations.

100-428091

Enclosures

RCP:pah
(6)

5-9-66

REC-6
EX-108

100-428091-5503
CONTINUED--OVER 6 MAY 12 1966

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
Re: SOLO
100-428091

The greatest problem facing the new nations is the lack of internal sources to finance their development. By granting long-term credits the Soviet Union has played an important role in the technical development of the new nations. The Soviet Union has granted credits in the amount of 4,100 million rubles of which 1,500 million rubles have been drawn. The credits are normally granted for twelve to fifteen years. Repayments are arranged in equal installments starting from one to three years after the aid has been delivered.

RECOMMENDATION:

That attached summary be sent to Honorable Marvin Watson, Special Assistant to the President; Honorable Dean Rusk, Secretary of State; Vice Admiral William F. Raborn, Jr., Director of Central Intelligence Agency; the Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General, by routing slips incorporating the data obtained by CG 5824-S*.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

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TO : Mr. Conrad *JWC*

DATE: May 9, 1966

FROM : *E* F. Downing

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Baumgardner

LS.T
On 5/9/66, the New York Office furnished the text of a message the informant desired to send and requested that it be enciphered. The cipher text was furnished to New York on the same day.

The plain text and cipher text are attached.

ACTION:

For information.

5 Shaw

Op
ENCLOSURE

Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 2 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. J. A. Sizoo, Mr. W. G. Shaw)
- 1 - Mr. Downing
- 1 - Mr. Newpher
- 1 - Mr. Paddock

HS
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REC-28

100-428091-5504

EX-108

6 MAY 12 1966

F40
65 MAY 16 1966

5/9/66

96595 05705 18026 97403 11915 03014 89179 92001 18873 05194
60796 73235 08753 02322 23030 25993 84249 93122 53447 48793
48956 94050 80819 47186 96216 43678 48714 27147 70053 08547
20449 49667 12358 13009 95018 35881 68766 07746 10659 37201
04094 70585 44559 93526 77097 22192 23587 27063 48142 55206
45268 02654

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RIOR|TO|THE|PREVIOUS|ONES|,|TUG|RECEPTION|IN|THESE|INSTANCES|
HAS|BEEN|GOOD|THIS|LAST|WEEK|,|THE|HIGH|NOISE|LEVEL|HAS|DEFINI
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ENCLOSURE

100-428091-5564

~~TOP SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-30-2012

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

May 10, 1966

BY LIAISON

h
Honorable Robert S. McNamara
The Secretary of Defense
Washington, D. C.

1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Baumgardner
1 - Liaison
1 - Shaw

Dear Mr. McNamara:

The enclosed memorandum, which sets forth the essence of a "~~highly secret~~" Soviet document captioned "Soviet Aid to the Vietnamese People," is being brought to your attention as a matter of possible interest.

Because of the sensitive nature of our sources which have furnished reliable information in the past, this communication and its enclosure are classified "~~Top Secret~~." This information is also being furnished to other interested officials of the Government. *al*

Sincerely yours,

REC-28

100-438091-5505
6 MAY 12 1966

Ref
Enclosure

~~EX-108~~

NOTE:

h
Classified "~~Top Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source (CG 5824-S*) who is of continuing value and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave damage to the Nation. CG 5824-S* is referred to as "sources" in order to further protect the security of this informant. Information extracted from CGairtel 5/2/66 entitled "Solo, IS - C." See memorandum Baumgardner to Sullivan, dated 5/18/66, captioned "Solo, Internal Security, - Communist," prepared by ~~TOP SECRET~~ WGS:cah.

100-428091

WGS:pah

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100-438091-5505
MAY 13 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Returned to Liaison 5/11/66 RMM

WGS
copy
WGS
FBI

~~TOP SECRET~~

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

May 10, 1966

BY LIAISON

1- DeLoach
1- Sullivan
1- Baumgardner
1- Liaison
1- Shaw

10/15/66
delivered 5/11/66 WGS
Vice Admiral William F. Raborn, Jr., USN (Ret.)
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C.

Dear Admiral Raborn:

The enclosed memorandum, which sets forth the essence of a ~~"highly secret"~~ Soviet document captioned "Soviet Aid to the Vietnamese People," is being brought to your attention as a matter of possible interest.

Because of the sensitive nature of our sources which have furnished reliable information in the past, this communication and its enclosure are classified "~~Top Secret~~." This information is also being furnished to other interested officials of the Government.

Sincerely yours,

REC-28

EX-108

100-428091-5506
MAY 12 1966

Lea B Enclosure

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NOTE: Classified "~~Top Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source (CG 5824-S*) who is of continuing value and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave damage to the Nation. CG 5824-S* is referred to as "sources" in order to further protect the security of this informant. Information extracted from CGairtel 5/2/66, entitled "Solo, IS - C." See memo Baumgardner to Sullivan, 5/9/66, captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," prepared by WGS:CSA.

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WGS:pah
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65 MAY 18 1966 TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-30-2012

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

May 10, 1966

BY LIAISON

Handwritten: 5/11/66 WOB
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Vice Admiral William F. Raborn, Jr., USN (Ret.)
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C.

1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Baumgardner
1 - Liaison
1 - R. C. Putnam

Dear Admiral Raborn:

The following information regarding the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is being brought to your attention as a matter of possible interest.

A source which has furnished reliable information in the past made available the following comments of two high-ranking officials of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in April, 1966.

In the Fall of 1965 the collective leadership which ruled the Soviet Union was an uneasy alliance. It was expected the power struggle would be resolved at the 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in the Spring of 1966. Now that the Congress is over, it appears that Leonid I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Party, and Mikhail Suslov, member of the Politburo, mobilized sufficient forces to enable them to continue in power.

At the same time it is apparent that the faction represented by the younger group and the military, which wants to do away with the "leftovers of the Twentieth Congress" of the Party, is still a definite force. It is with this group that Premier Alexei Kosygin is reportedly aligned. Evidence that this group is still a force is shown by the fact that at the 23rd Congress it was made evident that the Party will hereafter be mercilessly emphasizing the class struggle. This was indicated in speeches of lesser delegates calling for stiff penalties to enforce Party discipline and some even demanded criminal proceedings against deviating members.

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(SEE NOTE PAGE 3)

MAY 12 1966

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Vice Admiral William F. Raborn, Jr., USN (Ret.)

The manner in which the Congress was staged further indicates where control of the Party rests. Throughout the Congress Suslov sat at the right hand of Brezhnev and Kosygin sat at the left. No paper or speech was delivered to the Congress until cleared by Suslov. At the same time Aleksandr Sholepin, member of the Politburo, who reportedly is aligned with the younger group which supports Kosygin, sat on the stage like "a wooden Indian" and was nondemonstrative throughout the Congress.

Thus, it appears that while the Brezhnev-Suslov faction holds the reins, there was no clear-cut victory. For example, before the Congress it was announced Suslov would deliver a very important speech on ideology. He did not. He spoke on Vietnam and the need for proletarian internationalism. It was later learned that the original speech was not delivered because it might have indicated there was no unanimity among the Party leadership.

It appears there is a continuing problem of leadership in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. For the time being those who believe the Party must build economic success in the Soviet Union are in control over those who believe they can win the people by achieving continued victories for communism.

If the general economic conditions in the Soviet Union do not improve in the next year or two, the Brezhnev-Suslov faction will be in trouble. Their future rests upon economic accomplishments and what they deliver to the people. Thus, the retention of the present leadership rests upon the success of the 1966 - 1970 Five-Year Plan for Industry and Agriculture.

Because of the sensitive nature of the source which furnished the above information, this communication is classified "~~TOP SECRET~~." This information is also being furnished to other interested officials of the Government.

Sincerely yours,

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

Vice Admiral William F. Raborn, Jr., USN (Ret.)

NOTE:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" since unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source (CG 5824-S*) who is of continuing value and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave damage to the national defense. See memorandum Baumgardner to Sullivan, 5/9/66, captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," prepared by RCP:pah. Data extracted from CGairtel 5/2/66, same caption.

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

May 10, 1966

BY LIAISON

Honorable Marvin Watson
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Baumgardner
1 - Liaison
1 - R. C. Putnam

Dear Mr. Watson:

The following information regarding the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is being brought to your attention as a matter of possible interest to the President.

A source which has supplied reliable information in the past made available the following comments of two high-ranking officials of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in April, 1966.

REC 8 100-428091-5508

In the Fall of 1965 the collective leadership which ruled the Soviet Union was an uneasy alliance. It was expected the power struggle would be resolved at the 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in the Spring of 1966. Now that the Congress is over, it appears that Leonid I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Party, and Mikhail Suslov, member of the Politburo, mobilized sufficient forces to enable them to continue in power.

MAY 12 1966

At the same time it is apparent that the faction represented by the younger group and the military, which wants to do away with the "leftovers of the Twentieth Congress" of the Party, is still a definite force. It is with this group that Premier Alexei Kosygin is reportedly aligned. Evidence that this group is still a force is shown by the fact that at the 23rd Congress it was made evident that the Party will hereafter be mercilessly emphasizing the class struggle. This was indicated in speeches of lesser delegates calling for stiff penalties to enforce Party discipline and some even demanded criminal proceedings against deviating members.

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100-428091

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(7)

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(SEE NOTE PAGE 3)

RECEIVED 15 1966

TELETYPE UNIT

Delivered 5/11/66

~~TOP SECRET~~

Honorable Marvin Watson

The manner in which the Congress was staged further indicates where control of the Party rests. Throughout the Congress Suslov sat at the right hand of Brezhnev and Kosygin sat at the left. No paper or speech was delivered to the Congress until cleared by Suslov. At the same time Aleksandr Shelepin, member of the Politburo, who reportedly is aligned with the younger group which supports Kosygin, sat on the stage like "a wooden Indian" and was nondemonstrative throughout the Congress.

Thus, it appears that while the Brezhnev-Suslov faction holds the reins, there was no clear-cut victory. For example, before the Congress it was announced Suslov would deliver a very important speech on ideology. He did not. He spoke on Vietnam and the need for proletarian internationalism. It was later learned that the original speech was not delivered because it might have indicated there was no unanimity among the Party leadership.

It appears there is a continuing problem of leadership in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. For the time being those who believe the Party must build economic success in the Soviet Union are in control over those who believe they can win the people by achieving continued victories for communism.

If the general economic conditions in the Soviet Union do not improve in the next year or two, the Brezhnev-Suslov faction will be in trouble. Their future rests upon economic accomplishments and what they deliver to the people. Thus, the retention of the present leadership rests upon the success of the 1966 - 1970 Five-Year Plan for industry and agriculture.

Because of the sensitive nature of the source which furnished this information, this communication is classified "~~TOP SECRET~~." This information is being furnished to the Attorney General and to other interested officials of the Government.

Sincerely yours,

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

Honorable Marvin Watson

NOTE:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" since unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source (CG 5824-S*) who is of continuing value and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave damage to the national defense. See memorandum Baumgardner to Sullivan, 5/9/66, captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," prepared by RCP:pah. Data extracted from CGairtel 5/2/66, same caption.

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

May 10, 1966

BY LIAISON

Honorable Marvin Watson
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Baumgardner
1 - Liaison
1 - Shaw

Dear Mr. Watson:

The enclosed memorandum, which sets forth the essence of a "~~highly secret~~" Soviet document captioned "Soviet Aid to the Vietnamese People," is being brought to your attention as a matter of possible interest to the President.

Because of the sensitive nature of our sources which have furnished reliable information in the past, this communication and its enclosure are classified "~~Top Secret~~." This information is also being furnished to the Attorney General and to other interested officials of the Government.

EX-117 REC 8 100-428091-5509
Sincerely yours,

6 MAY 12 1966

100-428091

Enclosure

NOTE: Classified "~~Top Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source (CG 5824-S*) who is of continuing value and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave damage to the Nation. CG 5824-S* is referred to as "sources" in order to further protect the security of this informant. Information extracted from CGairtel 5/2/66 entitled "Solo, IS-C." See memo Baumgardner to Sullivan, 5/9/66, captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," prepared by WGS:ash.

WGS:pah
(7)

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Shaw

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

May 10, 1966

SOVIET AID TO THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE

The following information was furnished by sources which have supplied reliable information in the past:

Certain fraternal delegates at the 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which was held in Moscow, Russia, from March 29, 1966, to April 8, 1966, were permitted to review a "~~highly secret~~" eight-page Soviet document entitled "Soviet Aid to the Vietnamese People." The essence of this document was as follows:

Soviet aid to the Vietnamese people has reached the total sum of one and a half billion rubles, two-thirds of which was given in 1965-66. During 1965-66, Soviet economic aid to the North Vietnam Government reached the sum of about 450 million rubles. The greater part of the Soviet aid was for the development of North Vietnam's main branches of industry, such as coal, chemical and engineering.

Factories built with Soviet aid are playing an important role in laying the material and technical basis of "socialism" in North Vietnam. Forty per cent of the total power capacity of North Vietnam was built with Soviet aid.

The Soviet Union is also extending considerable military aid to North Vietnam including modern weapons to repulse "United States aggression." From 1953 to 1966, Soviet military aid exceeded 800 million rubles, 600 million of which was granted in 1965-66.

The Soviet Union has delivered to North Vietnam ground-to-air rockets, thousands of anti-aircraft guns, machine guns, field guns, tanks of various types, aircraft, helicopters, warships and many other items of military equipment. In addition, the Soviet Union has trained North Vietnamese airmen in the Soviet Union, and is in the process of establishing Army colleges for the purpose of training North Vietnamese officers.

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SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

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ENCLOSURE

100-428091-5209

~~TOP SECRET~~

SOVIET AID TO THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE

NOTE:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" since unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source (CG 5824-S*) who is of continuing value and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave damage to the Nation. CG 5824-S* has been referred to as "sources" in order to further protect the identity of this valuable source. Dissemination is being made to Honorable Marvin Watson, Special Assistant to the President; Honorable Dean Rusk, Secretary of State; Vice Admiral William F. Raborn, Jr., Director of Central Intelligence Agency, Honorable Robert McNamara, Secretary of Defense and the Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General by routing slips. Data extracted from Chicago airtel 5/2/66 captioned "Solo: IS - C." See memorandum, Baumgardner to Sullivan 5/9/66, prepared by WGS:csh.

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

May 10, 1966

1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Baumgardner
1 - Liaison
1 - Wannall
1 - Mastrovich

DOMESTIC SITUATION AND COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS IN BRAZIL

The following information was supplied by sources which have furnished reliable information in the past.

A representative of the Brazilian Communist Party, while attending the 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in Moscow, Russia, from March 29 to April 8, 1966, delivered a report to the fraternal delegation of the Communist Party, USA, dealing with the domestic situation and the status of the Communist Party in Brazil. This Brazilian representative, who is believed to hold the position of Chief Deputy to Luis Carlos Prestes, General Secretary, Brazilian Communist Party, is reportedly one of the communist leaders now being sought by the Brazilian Government for criminal prosecution. The essence of this Brazilian Communist Party representative's remarks was as follows:

The current dictatorship in Brazil arose as a result of the coup d'etat of April, 1964. The United States Department of State and the Pentagon had been preparing for this coup prior to 1964. Conditions worsened after the assassination of the President of the United States, John F. Kennedy. To offset democratic and national mass movements in Brazil, reactionary elements led by the military undertook their coup. This was done to smash the united front movement of 21 political parties, including the Brazilian Labor Party of Juan Goulart. Goulart is now in exile.

The forces that undertook the coup were dominated by a group called "Sorbonne," the elite of the Brazilian military and technocrats, lawyers, physicians and businessmen. This group seized the presidency, suppressed democracy and liquidated the people's right to vote. The United States Department of State and the International Monetary Fund force the present policy of the Brazilian Government which is designed to take the Government "out of business."

SENT PER NOTATION
ON MEMORANDUM
9/10/66 HLB

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Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

(SEE NOTE PAGE 3)

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TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~TOP SECRET~~

**DOMESTIC SITUATION AND
COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS IN BRAZIL**

As a result of repressions and persecutions, this military Government of Brazil is narrowing its social base and all decisions have been taken away from politicians. There is now a struggle among the military for power. Possibilities now exist for toppling this military Government. The objective of the Brazilian Communist Party is to unite opposing forces, liquidate the military Government and create a new democratic Brazil.

The Brazilian Communist Party requests that the Communist Party, USA, organize solidarity for those communists on trial in Brazil. Also, that the Communist Party, USA, request that the Brazilian Government suppress charges against Prestes and the Central Committee of the Brazilian Communist Party.

The Brazilian Communist Party, due to necessity, is completely underground. It is well organized and prepared to take advantage of future legal possibilities. It must combine legal with illegal work. It is active in factories and shops. All printing of newspapers is done underground. All communist printing equipment, bookshops and libraries have been confiscated. Book burning is widespread in Brazil. Currently, 10,000 people, mostly communists, are on trial in Brazil. Despite charges, communists are not leaving the country. Most of the communist leadership remains in Brazil in order to organize the struggle against the military Government.

Because of the sensitive nature of the sources which furnished the above information, this communication is classified "~~Top Secret.~~"

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

DOMESTIC SITUATION AND
COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS IN BRAZIL

NOTE:

Classified "~~TOP SECRET~~" since unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source (CG 5824-S*) who is of continuing value and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave damage to this country. CG 5824-S* has been referred to as "sources" in order to further protect his identity. Dissemination is being made to Honorable Marvin Watson, Special Assistant to the President; Honorable Dean Rusk, Secretary of State; Vice Admiral William F. Raborn, Jr., Director of Central Intelligence Agency; the Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General by routing slips. Data extracted from CGairtel 5/4/66 captioned "Solo, IS - C." See memorandum Baumgardner to Sullivan, 5/9/66, captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," prepared by NJM:csh. (Data also being disseminated to Department of Defense.)

~~TOP SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *JS*

DATE: May 9, 1966

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner *Bob*

- 1 - DeLoach
- 1 - Sullivan
- 1 - Baumgardner
- 1 - Wannall
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Mastrovich

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

Handwritten initials and marks:
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Mohr ✓
Walt ✓
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Conrad ✓
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Sullivan ✓
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Holmes ✓
Gandy ✓
Handwritten signature: *Mark*

This is to recommend that the data developed by CG 5824-S* during his recent mission to the Soviet Union, regarding conditions in Brazil, be disseminated to the White House, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Secretary of Defense, and Director of the Central Intelligence Agency. The essence of this data, which was reported to members of the Communist Party, USA, delegation at a meeting on 4/4/66, by a representative of the Brazilian Communist Party, is as follows:

A representative of the Brazilian Communist Party, while attending the 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in Moscow, Russia, from 3/29/66 to 4/8/66, delivered a report to the fraternal delegation of the Communist Party, USA, dealing with the domestic situation and the status of the Communist Party in Brazil. This Brazilian representative, who is believed to hold the position of Chief Deputy to Luis Carlos Prestes, General Secretary, Brazilian Communist Party, is reportedly one of the communist leaders now being sought by the Brazilian Government for criminal prosecution. The essence of this Brazilian Communist Party representative's remarks was as follows:

The current dictatorship in Brazil arose as a result of the coup d'etat of April, 1964. The United States Department of State and the Pentagon prepared for this coup prior to 1964. To offset worsening conditions after the assassination of President Kennedy, reactionary elements led by the military undertook the coup. This was done to smash the united front movement of 21 political parties.

The forces that undertook the coup were dominated by a group called "Sorbonne," the elite of the Brazilian military and technocrats, lawyers, physicians and businessmen. This group seized the presidency, suppressed democracy and liquidated the people's right to vote. The United States Department of State and the International Monetary Fund force the present policy of the Brazilian Government which is designed to take the Government "out of business."

100-428091

Enclosures *sent 5-10-66* CONTINUED--OVER

NJM:csb:pah *pah*

(7)

Handwritten: 100-428091-5510
6 MAY 13 1966
EX-108

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
Re: SOLO
100-428091

As a result of repressions and persecutions, this military Government of Brazil is narrowing its social base and all decisions have been taken away from politicians. There is now a struggle among the military for power. Possibilities now exist for toppling this military Government. The objective of the Brazilian Communist Party is to unite opposing forces, liquidate the military Government and create a new democratic Brazil.

The Brazilian Communist Party is completely underground and well organized. It is active in factories and shops. All communist printing equipment, bookstores and libraries have been confiscated. Currently, 10,000 people, mostly communists, are on trial in Brazil. Despite charges, communists are not leaving Brazil.

The Brazilian Communist Party requests that the Communist Party, USA, organize solidarity for those communists on trial in Brazil. Also, that the Communist Party, USA, request that the Brazilian Government suppress charges against Prestes and the Central Committee of the Brazilian Communist Party.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached summary be sent to Honorable Marvin Watson, Special Assistant to the President; Honorable Dean Rusk, Secretary of State; Honorable Robert S. McNamara, Secretary of Defense; Vice Admiral William F. Raborn, Jr., Director of the Central Intelligence Agency; the Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General, by routing slips incorporating the data obtained by CG 5824-S*.

[Handwritten signatures and initials: W, WAX, COW/R, JWS, J, etc.]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

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Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
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Trotter ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Holmes ☒
Gandy ☒

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: May 9, 1966

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

- 1 - DeLoach
- 1 - Sullivan
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Baumgardner
- 1 - R. C. Putnam

SUBJECT: SOLO

INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

This is to recommend data developed by CG 5824-S* regarding the current status of the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union be furnished the White House, the Secretary of State, the Director of Central Intelligence Agency, and the Attorney General. Source obtained data in conversations with Nikolai V. Mostovets and A. S. Belyakov, high officials of the International Department of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

In the Fall of 1965 the collective leadership which ruled the Soviet Union was an uneasy alliance. It was expected the power struggle would be resolved at the 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in the Spring of 1966. Now that the Congress is over, it appears that Leonid I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Party, and Mikhail Suslov, member of the Politburo, mobilized sufficient forces to enable them to continue in power.

At the same time it is apparent that the faction represented by the younger group and the military, which wants to do away with the "leftovers of the Twentieth Congress" of the Party, is still a definite force. It is with this group that Premier Alexei Kosygin is reportedly aligned. Evidence that this group is still a force is shown by the fact that at the 23rd Congress it was made evident that the Party will hereafter be mercilessly emphasizing the class struggle. This was indicated in speeches of lesser delegates calling for stiff penalties to enforce Party discipline and some even demanded criminal proceedings against deviating members:

The manner in which the Congress was staged further indicates where control of the Party rests. Throughout the Congress Suslov sat at the right hand of Brezhnev and Kosygin sat at the left. No paper or speech was delivered to the Congress until cleared by Suslov. At the same time Aleksandr Sholepin, member of the Politburo, who reportedly is aligned with the younger group which supports Kosygin, sat on the stage like "a wooden Indian" and was nondemonstrative throughout the Congress.

100-4280916

Enclosures 5-10-66
RCP:pah (6)

EX-108
CONTINUED--OVER

6 MAY 13 1966

100-428091-5511
Putnam

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
Re: SOLO
100-428091

Thus, it appears that while the Brezhnev-Suslov faction holds the reins, there was no clear-cut victory. For example, before the Congress it was announced Suslov would deliver a very important speech on ideology. He did not. He spoke on Vietnam and the need for proletarian internationalism. It was later learned that the original speech was not delivered because it might have indicated there was no unanimity among the Party leadership.

It appears there is a continuing problem of leadership in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. For the time being those who believe the Party must build economic success in the Soviet Union are in control over those who believe they can win the people by achieving continued victories for communism.

If the general economic conditions in the Soviet Union do not improve in the next year or two, the Brezhnev-Suslov faction will be in trouble. Their future rests upon economic accomplishments and what they deliver to the people. Thus, the retention of the present leadership rests upon the success of the 1966 - 1970 Five-Year Plan for industry and agriculture.

RECOMMENDATION:

That attached letters containing data furnished by CG 5824-S* be furnished the Honorable Marvin Watson, Special Assistant to the President; Honorable Dean Rusk, Secretary of State; Vice Admiral William F. Raborn, Jr., Director of Central Intelligence Agency; and the Attorney General.

P. W. get copy to XW 1/12

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

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TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: May 9, 1966

FROM : F. J. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Shaw

SUBJECT

SOLO

INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

This is to recommend that data pertaining to "Soviet Aid to the Vietnamese People" be disseminated to the White House, Attorney General, Secretary of State Rusk and Central Intelligence Agency Director Raborn.

CG 5824-S*, while on his recent Solo mission in the Soviet Union, was afforded an opportunity to review a "highly secret" eight-page Soviet document entitled "Soviet Aid to the Vietnamese People." Informant advised that essence of this document was as follows:

Soviet aid to the Vietnamese people has reached the sum of one and a half billion rubles, two-thirds of which was given in 1965-66. During 1965-66, Soviet economic aid to the North Vietnam Government reached the sum of about 450 million rubles. Forty per cent of the total power capacity of North Vietnam was built with Soviet aid.

The Soviet Union is also extending considerable military aid to North Vietnam including modern weapons to repulse "United States aggression." From 1953 to 1966, Soviet military aid exceeded 800 million rubles, 600 million of which was granted in 1965-66.

The Soviet Union has delivered to North Vietnam ground-to-air rockets, tanks of various types, aircraft, helicopters and mobile repair stations. In addition, the Soviet Union has trained North Vietnamese airmen in the Soviet Union and is in the process of establishing Army colleges for the purpose of training North Vietnamese officers.

RECOMMENDATION:

Attached for approval are individual letters to the Honorable Marvin Watson, Special Assistant to the President; Honorable Dean Rusk, Secretary of State; Vice-Admiral William F. Raborn, Jr., Director, Central Intelligence Agency; Honorable Robert S. McNamara, Secretary of Defense, The Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General, enclosing a letterhead memorandum, incorporating the data obtained by CG 5824-S*.

Enclosures

100-428091-55

WGS:esh

(6)

REC-18 100-428091-5512
EX-108 MAY 13 1966

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ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
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May 10, 1966

1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Baumgardner
1 - Liaison
1 - Shaw

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF INTELLECTUALS PLANNED FOR MAY, 1966, IN NORTH VIETNAM

W
B.T.
The following information was furnished by sources which have furnished reliable information in the past.

In April, 1966, a meeting took place in the Soviet Union between representatives of the Communist Party, USA, and the Communist Party of North Vietnam. During the meeting NGUYEN DINH THI, General Secretary of the Writers Union of North Vietnam, as well as a special representative of the Communist Party of North Vietnam, made the following comments:

The Writers Union of North Vietnam is planning an International Conference of Intellectuals for mid-May, 1966, in North Vietnam. This is not to be a political conference but rather simply a meeting of intellectuals who are united in opposition to the "aggressive action" of the United States in Vietnam. The purpose of the conference is to condemn United States "aggression and atrocities" in Vietnam and to lend support to the "four-point program" advanced by the North Vietnamese Government.

*SENT PER NOTATION
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R.B.
The Preparatory Committee for the International Conference of Intellectuals is considering inviting two categories of guests. The first category is to include all of those individuals who strongly support the Vietnamese people in their struggle. The second category is to include those individuals who are sympathizers but who may not fully support the full "four-point program" advanced by the Government of North Vietnam.

Five delegates from the United States are to be invited to attend the conference and the sponsors of the conference have requested the assistance of the Communist Party, USA, in having the following individuals from the

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100-428091-5513

WGS:pah
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(SEE NOTE PAGE 2)

MAY 18 1966

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INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF INTELLECTUALS
PLANNED FOR MAY, 1966, IN NORTH VIETNAM

United States participate in the conference: Dr. Linus Pauling, Nobel Peace Prize winner; Arthur Miller, a playwright; [redacted] and Bettina Aptheker, a self-proclaimed Communist Party, USA, member and student at the University of California, Berkeley, California. b6 b7C

The Communist Party, USA, representatives pointed out that American Negro intellectuals should also be invited to the conference. They specifically noted that Dr. Martin Luther King, prominent Negro civil rights leader, might be favorably inclined to accept an invitation to the conference.

Because of the sensitive nature of the sources which made this information available, this communication is classified "~~Top Secret~~."

NOTE:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" since unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source (CG 5824-S*) who is of continuing value and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave damage to the Nation. CG 5824-S* has been referred to as "sources" in order to further protect the identity of this valuable source. Dissemination is being made to Honorable Marvin Watson, Special Assistant to the President; Honorable Dean Rusk, Secretary of State; Vice Admiral William F. Raborn, Jr., Director of Central Intelligence Agency and the Attorney General & Deputy Attorney General by routing slips. Data extracted from CGairtel 5/3/66 captioned "Solo, IS - C." See memorandum Baumgardner to Sullivan, dated 5/9/66, captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," prepared by WGS:pah.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE: May 9, 1966

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner *FJB*

- 1 - DeLoach
 - 1 - Sullivan
 - 1 - Baumgardner
 - 1 - Liaison
 - 1 - Shaw
- B. G. [Signature]*

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

This is to recommend that data pertaining to an "International Conference of Intellectuals" planned for May, 1966, in North Vietnam, be disseminated to the White House, Attorney General, Secretary of State Rusk and Central Intelligence Agency Director Raborn.

While in the Soviet Union on his recent Solo Mission, CG 5824-S* was present at a meeting of representatives of the Communist Party, USA, and the Communist Party of North Vietnam which was held in Moscow, Russia. During the meeting, NGUYEN DINH THI, General Secretary of the Writers Union of North Vietnam, as well as a special representative of the Communist Party of North Vietnam, made the following comments:

The Writers Union of North Vietnam is planning an International Conference of Intellectuals for mid-May, 1966, in North Vietnam for the purpose of condemning United States "aggression and atrocities" in Vietnam and to lending support to the "four-point program" advanced by the North Vietnamese Government. *S*

Consideration is being given to inviting individuals who strongly support the Vietnamese people in their struggle and to inviting those individuals who are sympathizers, but who may not fully support the "four-point program."

The sponsors of the conference have requested the assistance of the Communist Party, USA, in having the following individuals from the United States participate in the conference: Dr. Linus Pauling, Nobel Peace Prize winner; Arthur Miller, a playwright; [redacted] and Bettina Aptheker, self-proclaimed Communist Party, USA, member and a student at the University of California, Berkeley, California. *b6 b7C*

100-428091

Enclosures *sent 5-10-66* *100-428091-5513*
CONTINUED - OVER

WGS:pah
(6) *pah*

6 MAY 13 1966

Memorandum to Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Re: SOLO
100-428091

The Communist Party, USA, representatives at the meeting pointed out to their North Vietnamese comrades that American Negro intellectuals should also be invited to attend the conference and specifically noted that Dr. Martin Luther King, prominent Negro civil rights leader, might be favorably inclined to accept such an invitation.

OBSERVATION:

Bettina Aptheker is the daughter of Herbert Aptheker a member of the Communist Party, USA, National Committee; [] has been identified as a Communist Party member; and Pauling and Miller have supported communist causes in the past. King is a communist dupe in that he willingly accepts guidance from the communists.

b6
b7c

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached summary be sent to Honorable Marvin Watson, Special Assistant to the President; Honorable Dean Rusk, Secretary of State; Vice Admiral William F. Raborn, Jr., Director of Central Intelligence Agency; the Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General by routing slips, incorporating the data furnished by CG 5824-S*.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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TO : Mr. Conrad *JAC*

DATE: May 10, 1966

FROM : C. F. Downing

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Captioned case involves the Bureau's highly valuable confidential informant NY 694-S* who has been receiving communications transmitted to him by radio.

for S.I.
On 5/10/66, transmissions were heard by the Bureau's radio station at Midland at scheduled times and frequencies but no messages were transmitted.

ACTION:

For information.

- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 2 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. J. A. Sizoo, Mr. W. G. Shaw)
- 1 - Mr. Downing
- 1 - Mr. Newpher
- 1 - Mr. Paddock

HS
HS:drv
(7) *drv*
purp

EX-112
REC-28

100-428091-5514
6 MAY 13 1966

AM
65 MAY 18 1966

REC-78

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Date: 5/6/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

On 5/5/66, there were received from the Soviets, via radio, two ciphered - coded messages, the plain texts of which are as follows:

1. "To Gus Hall

"If you have any problem with sending to Komsomol Conference that is to open on May 17 a Negro CP youth delegate, you may entrust this mission to [redacted] who is in USSR now. Suppose to arrive New York City on May 15 by BOAC flight 501 from London, Henry Winston."

Eng 12nd

Re above, see NY airtel, 4/18/66, page 2, and NY airtel, 4/6/66.

1-904 910

3-Bureau (RM)

1-Chicago (134-46 sub B) (RM)

1-New York (134-91) (INV) (41)

1-New York

ACB:bca
(6)

REC-78

100-428091-5515

6 MAY 13 1966

EX-112

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

65 MAY 18 1966

NY 100-134637

2. "To Jack Brooks

"Phone number for May - June is 7449200. It was used in November - December - "

The above message is a reference to phone number to which NY 694-S* is to make a telephone call acknowledging clearance of a drop.

~~TOP SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-30-2012

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

May 10, 1966

BY LIAISON

1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Baumgardner
1 - Liaison
1 - Shaw

*for
B.T.*
Honorable Dean Rusk
The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rusk:

The enclosed memorandum, which sets forth the essence of a ~~"highly secret"~~ Soviet document captioned "Soviet Aid to the Vietnamese People," is being brought to your attention as a matter of possible interest.

Because of the sensitive nature of our sources which have furnished reliable information in the past, this communication and its enclosure are classified ~~"Top Secret"~~. This information is also being furnished to other interested officials of the Government.

Sincerely yours,

REC-26

100-428091-5516

6 MAY 13 1966

Enclosure

EX-108

Red
for
NOTE: Classified "~~Top Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source (CG 5824-S*) who is of continuing value and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave damage to the Nation. CG 5824-S* is referred to as "sources" in order to further protect the security of this informant. Information extracted from CGairtel 5/2/66 entitled "Solo, IS - C." See memo Baumgardner to Sullivan, 5/9/66, captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," prepared by WGS:psk.

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100-428091

WGS:pah

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~~TOP SECRET~~

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TELETYPE UNIT

65 MAY 16 1966

~~TOP SECRET~~

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

May 10, 1966

BY LIAISON

fw
135
Honorable Dean Rusk
The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rusk:

Solo

5-11-66
delivered
as per

1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Baumgardner
1 - Liaison
1 - R. C. Putnam

The following information regarding the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is being brought to your attention as a matter of possible interest.

A source which has furnished reliable information in the past made available the following comments of two high-ranking officials of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in April, 1966.

EX-108 REC-26 100-428091-5517

In the Fall of 1965 the collective leadership which ruled the Soviet Union was an uneasy alliance. It was expected the power struggle would be resolved at the 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in the Spring of 1966. Now that the Congress is over, it appears that Leonid I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Party, and Mikhail Suslov, member of the Politburo, mobilized sufficient forces to enable them to continue in power.

6 MAY 13 1966

At the same time it is apparent that the faction represented by the younger group and the military, which wants to do away with the "leftovers of the Twentieth Congress" of the Party, is still a definite force. It is with this group that Premier Alexei Kosygin is reportedly aligned. Evidence that this group is still a force is shown by the fact that at the 23rd Congress it was made evident that the Party will hereafter be mercilessly emphasizing the class struggle. This was indicated in speeches of lesser delegates calling for stiff penalties to enforce Party discipline and some even demanded criminal proceedings against deviating members.

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Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

100-428091

REC:pah

10 MAY 10 1966

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(SEE NOTE PAGE 3)

~~TOP SECRET~~

Honorable Dean Rusk

The manner in which the Congress was staged further indicates where control of the Party rests. Throughout the Congress Suslov sat at the right hand of Brezhnev and Kosygin sat at the left. No paper or speech was delivered to the Congress until cleared by Suslov. At the same time Aleksandr Shelepin, member of the Politburo, who reportedly is aligned with the younger group which supports Kosygin, sat on the stage like "a wooden Indian" and was nondemonstrative throughout the Congress.

Thus, it appears that while the Brezhnev-Suslov faction holds the reins, there was no clear-cut victory. For example, before the Congress it was announced Suslov would deliver a very important speech on ideology. He did not. He spoke on Vietnam and the need for proletarian internationalism. It was later learned that the original speech was not delivered because it might have indicated there was no unanimity among the Party leadership.

It appears there is a continuing problem of leadership in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. For the time being those who believe the Party must build economic success in the Soviet Union are in control over those who believe they can win the people by achieving continued victories for communism.

If the general economic conditions in the Soviet Union do not improve in the next year or two, the Brezhnev-Suslov faction will be in trouble. Their future rests upon economic accomplishments and what they deliver to the people. Thus, the retention of the present leadership rests upon the success of the 1966 - 1970 Five-Year Plan for industry and agriculture.

Because of the sensitive nature of the source which furnished the above information, this communication is classified "~~Top Secret~~." This information is also being furnished to other interested officials of the Government.

Sincerely yours,

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

Honorable Dean Rusk

NOTE:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" since unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source (CG 5824-S*) who is of continuing value and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave damage to the national defense. See memorandum Baumgardner to Sullivan, 5/9/66, captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," prepared by RCP: pah. Data extracted from CGairtel 5/2/66, same caption.

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. R.C. Putnam

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

May 10, 1966

COMMENTS OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT OF SOUTH VIETNAM CONCERNING THE UNITED STATES AND VIETNAM

Sources, which have supplied reliable information in the past, made available recent comments of leading representatives of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam concerning the United States and the situation in Vietnam. These comments were made to representatives of the Communist Party, USA, who were in attendance at the 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

NGUYEN THI BINH, a member of the Central Committee of the National Liberation Front, commented in essence as follows:

The people of South Vietnam were the first victims and the people of the United States the second victims of aggressive imperialism. When people in the United States fight their nation's imperialism they are fighting for their own best interests. The Communist Party, USA, deserves heartfelt thanks for its brave fight. The people of South Vietnam are suffering from the effects of this war but it will end and their task will be over. The Communist Party, USA, will still have many tasks to complete because United States imperialism will still exist in many countries.

We are glad that the Communist Party, USA, has been able to develop a wide movement to end the war in Vietnam. The Communist Party, USA, must find the link with the masses and their grievances with the administration of President Johnson and combine them with the struggle in Vietnam. In linking up the forces of greatest influence the Communist Party, USA, should seek the wife or mother who has a husband or son fighting in Vietnam. A struggle should also be developed around the fact that the youth are being sent to fight in Vietnam instead of the military reserves. The Negro freedom movement in the United States has a deep social basis. The problem of the Communist Party, USA, is to see how it can link this struggle with United States aggression in Vietnam. The Communist Party, USA, should use the contradictions in

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REC-28

100-428091-5518

RCP:cec (14)

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SEE NOTE PAGE THREE

65 MAY 18 1966

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~~TOP SECRET~~

**COMMENTS OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NATIONAL
LIBERATION FRONT OF SOUTH VIETNAM CONCERNING
THE UNITED STATES AND VIETNAM**

the capitalist class to advance the working class. If the Communist Party, USA, can lead a broad peace movement it will grow and win victories which will also be victories for the Vietnamese people.

United States troops are not trained for guerrilla warfare. They are surrounded in their camps. This is why the National Liberation Front has been able to annihilate whole battalions. The roads in Vietnam were not built to handle the modern military equipment of the United States troops, therefore, the troops have to be supplied by air. There are not enough United States soldiers available to supply the front line troops. This means these troops cannot venture far from their bases or occupy territory for an extended period.

Comrade MINH, head of the permanent mission of the National Liberation Front in the Soviet Union commented in essence as follows:

Every family in South Vietnam has suffered losses because of the present conflict. Villages have been destroyed and rebuilt a dozen times. This represents the iron will of the people to win.

The National Liberation Front is certain of political and military victory. It seeks the withdrawal of United States troops and the support of the people of the United States in this regard. Even the people in the cities of South Vietnam are opposed to the United States and the "puppet troops of South Vietnam are not with the Saigon Government of Premier NGUYEN CAO KY." The National Liberation Front will not negotiate as long as United States troops are in South Vietnam. It knows the United States will have to negotiate in the future but it will be at a time when circumstances are favorable to us.

Because of the sensitive nature of the sources which furnished the above information this communication is classified ~~"Top Secret."~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

COMMENTS OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NATIONAL
LIBERATION FRONT OF SOUTH VIETNAM CONCERNING
THE UNITED STATES AND VIETNAM

NOTE: Classified "~~TOP SECRET~~" since unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source (CG 5824-S*) who is of continuing value and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave damage to the Nation. CG 5824-S* has been referred to as "Sources" in order to further protect the identity of this valuable informant. Dissemination is being made to Honorable Marvin Watson, Special Assistant to the President; Honorable Dean Rusk, Secretary of State; Honorable Robert S. McNamara, Secretary of Defense; Vice Admiral William F. Raborn, Jr., Director of Central Intelligence Agency; The Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General by routing slips. Data extracted from Chicago airmel 5/3/77 captioned "Solo, IS-C." See memorandum Baumgardner to Sullivan 5/9/66, captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist" prepared by RCP:cec.

~~TOP SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

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Gandy _____

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: May 9, 1966

FROM : F. J. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. R.C. Putnam

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

This is to recommend that data furnished by CG 5824-S* regarding "several meetings between delegations of the Communist Party, USA, and the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam" held during the period 3/29 to 4/8/66 while both delegations were attending the 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in Moscow, Russia, be furnished the White House, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, the Director of Central Intelligence Agency and the Attorney General. The data is as follows:

NGUYEN THI BINH, a member of the Central Committee of the National Liberation Front, commented in essence as follows:

The people of South Vietnam were the first victims and the people of the United States the second victims of aggressive imperialism. When people in the United States fight their nation's imperialism they are fighting for their own best interests. The Communist Party, USA, deserves heartfelt thanks for its brave fight. The people of South Vietnam are suffering from the effects of this war but it will end and their task will be over. The Communist Party, USA, will still have many tasks to complete because United States imperialism will still exist in many countries.

We are glad that the Communist Party, USA, has been able to develop a wide movement to end the war in Vietnam. The Communist Party, USA, must find the link with the masses and their grievances with the administration of President Johnson and combine them with the struggle in Vietnam. In linking up the forces of greatest influence the Communist Party, USA, should seek the wife or mother who has a husband or son fighting in Vietnam. A struggle should also be developed around the fact that the youth are being sent to fight in Vietnam instead of the military reserves. The Negro freedom movement in the United States has a deep social basis. The

RCP:cec (6)
100-428091

Enclosure

EX-113 REC-28
CONTINUED - OVER

100-428091-5518

6 MAY 13 1966

Memorandum F. J. Baumgardner to W. C. Sullivan
RE: SOLO
100-428091

problem of the Communist Party, USA, is to see how it can link this struggle with United States aggression in Vietnam. The Communist Party, USA, should use the contradictions in the capitalist class to advance the working class. If the Communist Party, USA, can lead a broad peace movement it will grow and win victories which will also be victories for the Vietnamese people.

United States troops are not trained for guerrilla warfare. They are surrounded in their camps. This is why the National Liberation Front has been able to annihilate whole battalions. The roads in Vietnam were not built to handle the modern military equipment of the United States troops, therefore, the troops have to be supplied by air. There are not enough United States soldiers available to supply the front line troops. This means these troops cannot venture far from their bases or occupy territory for an extended period.

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RECOMMENDATION:

That attached summary be sent to Honorable Marvin Watson, Special Assistant to the President; Honorable Dean Rusk, Secretary of State; Honorable Robert S. McNamara, Secretary of Defense; Vice Admiral William F. Raborn, Jr., Director of Central Intelligence Agency; the Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General by routing slip incorporating the data obtained by CG 5824-S*.

[Handwritten signatures and initials: "D", "101", "COPIER", "OK", "2-10-67", "P", "JS"]

~~TOP SECRET~~

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

(IS) 100-428091

BY LIAISON

1 - R. W. Smith
1 - Liaison
1 - Shaw

File

Date: May 10, 1966

To: Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

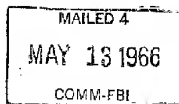
Subject: COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA
13TH CONGRESS - MAY 31, 1966

*5-11-66
Delivered
ASH*

The following information furnished by a source which has supplied reliable information in the past is being brought to your attention as a matter of interest.

The 13th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia is scheduled to be held in Prague, Czechoslovakia, commencing May 31, 1966, and will have the following agenda:

- (1) Report of the activities of the Central Committee and other tasks of the Party
 - (2) Report of the Central Control and Revision Commission
 - (3) Discussion
 - (4) Resolution of the 13th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia
 - (5) Election of the central bodies of the Party
- 100-428091-5519*
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6 MAY 13 1966
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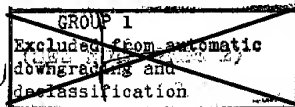
The Central Committee, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, is extending formal invitations to various fraternal communist parties throughout the world requesting that they send delegates to the Congress. Representatives of the fraternal delegations will be invited to address the Congress; however, speeches of such fraternal delegates will be limited to a maximum of five to six minutes duration.

WGS:cec:pah

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(SEE NOTE PAGE 2)



~~TOP SECRET~~

Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

Among the various communist parties which have been extended invitations to participate in this Congress is the Communist Party, USA. The Communist Party, USA, has been invited to send one delegate and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia will handle all expenses, including the delegate's transportation.

Because of the sensitive nature of the source which made this information available, this communication is classified "~~Top Secret~~."

1 - Director BY LIAISON
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General

NOTE: Classified "~~Top Secret~~" since data reported could reasonably result in the identification of the source (CG 5824-S*) who is of continuing value and such revelation could result in grave damage to the Nation. Information extracted from Chicago airtel 5/3/66 captioned "Solo, IS-C" which discloses that CG 5824-S* obtained this information while attending the 23rd Congress of the CP of the Soviet Union held 3/29-4/8/66 in Moscow, Russia.

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

(IS) 100-428091

BY LIAISON

1 - Liaison
1 - RCPutnam

Date: May 11, 1966

To: Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: COMMUNIST PARTY OF GREECE

5-13-66
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(Solo)

Sources, which have furnished reliable information in the past, made available recent remarks of Kostas Koliannis, First Secretary of the Communist Party of Greece. The essence of these remarks was as follows:

The Communist Party of Greece will attempt to respond to the invitation of the Communist Party, USA, by having someone attend the 18th National Convention of the Communist Party, USA, scheduled for June 22 through June 26, 1966, in New York City. There may be some problems in this regard for, although the Communist Party of Greece was able to have someone attend the Congresses of the Communist Party of France and the Communist Party of Italy, this was done in an illegal manner and to travel to the United States for such a purpose is a different matter.

The Communist Party of Greece appreciates the efforts undertaken by the Communist Party, USA, to seek the release of political prisoners in Greece. At this time there are 50 such individuals from old Party cadres still in prison. Some have been in prison for 14 years. Pressure from the outside, especially from the United States, might force the Greek Government to release these people.

100-428091-5520

REC-6 100-428091-1520
6 MAY 13 1966

In its fight for legality it would be beneficial to the Communist Party of Greece if the Communist Party, USA, would print some Communist Party of Greece material in Communist

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Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

Party, USA, publications. Since the Communist Party, USA, has agreed to do this, every effort will be made to supply such material to the Communist Party, USA.

At the present time there are two "left" parties in Greece, the Communist Party of Greece, which was outlawed in 1947, and the United Democratic Left, a legal party. Some believe the Communist Party of Greece expresses its line through the United Democratic Left but that is not correct. The United Democratic Left is much broader than the Communist Party of Greece. Its membership includes socialists, left democrats, communists and peasants. While the program of the United Democratic Left is definitely anti-imperialistic, it does not provide for socialist transformation and coincides only with the minimum program of the Communist Party of Greece. Although the Communist Party of Greece is not a legal party, it has achieved some degree of legality. It is well known in Greece that the Communist Party of Greece has representation in the leadership of the United Democratic Left and that "some of our people are members of Parliament."

The Communist Party of China has had little effect on the Communist Party of Greece. The Communist Party of Greece has unity and follows the line of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. There is a small pro-Chinese Communist group in Greece which split away from the Communist Party of Greece. This group publishes a paper with the aid of pro-Chinese Communist money. But, because the Communist Party of Greece paid a high price for dogmatism after World War II, its members have little sympathy for the Chinese Communist position.

Regarding the political situation in Greece, the palace coup which overthrew Premier George Papandreu did not achieve all the goals desired and that struggle is still going on.

Because of the sensitive nature of the sources which provided the above information, this communication is classified "~~TOP SECRET~~."

1 - Director BY LIAISON
Central Intelligence Agency
Attention: Deputy Director, Plans



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~~TOP SECRET~~

Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

NOTE:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" since unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source (CG 5824-S*) who is of continuing value and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave damage to the Nation. CG 5824-S* is referred to as "sources" in order to further protect the identity of this valuable informant. Source obtained this information at a meeting between representatives of the CPUSA and Koliannis while in attendance at the 23rd Congress of the CP of the Soviet Union in Moscow, Russia, 3/29 - 4/8/66. Data extracted from CGairtel 5/6/66 captioned "Solo, IS - C."

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ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

(IS) 100-428091

BY LIAISON

4/1
Date: May 11, 1966
To: Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State
From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Subject: LATIN-AMERICAN AFFAIRS *Solo*

1 - Liaison
1 - RCPutnam

A source which has furnished reliable information in the past has made available recent comments of Rodney Arismendi, First Secretary of the Communist Party of Uruguay, concerning Latin-American affairs. The essence of Arismendi's comments was as follows:

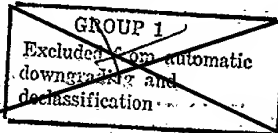
The gathering of representatives from the "people's movements" of three continents for discussions at the Tri-Continental Congress held in Havana, Cuba, January 3 to 15, 1966, demonstrated a new stage of the struggle embracing the whole world. The delegation from Communist China laid plans to embarrass the Soviet Union at this Congress but did not succeed in creating hoped for dissension. The most effective and best received speech at the Congress was delivered by S. R. Rashidov, alternate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. He called for the elimination of all polemics and stressed the need for unity in the world communist movement.

REC-6 100-428091-1521
While most of the results of the Congress were positive, there were some negative aspects. For example, there was excessive use of "revolutionary" phrases in speeches; and some Asian delegates, "close to Communist China," succeeded in obtaining positions on some of the important commissions.

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The resolution which, in effect, called for the elimination of the country of Israel was adopted through a technical use of the rules of the Congress. These rules provided that all resolutions were to be introduced as drafts

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(SEE NOTE PAGE 2)

MAY 15 1966
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~~TOP SECRET~~

Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

and presented to a commission. If a resolution received a two-thirds vote of the commission, it was adopted without being presented to the entire Congress for a vote. The commission which handled the resolution on Israel had a heavy representation from Arab countries. It adopted the resolution without the vote of Uruguay or Argentina.

The Latin-American Committee of Solidarity, organized at this Congress and composed of representatives from nine Latin-American countries, has the potential to play a "big role" in the future of that area. Attempts to transform this organization into a "comintern" (communist international center) for Latin America did not succeed.

The Communist Party of the Dominican Republic has changed its leadership. It is "new, raw and contains some people of doubtful intentions." The Party is small with only "some hundreds of members."

Because of the sensitive nature of the source which made this information available, this communication is classified "~~Top Secret~~."

1 - Director BY LIAISON
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

NOTE:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" since unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source (CG 5824-S*) who is of continuing value and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave damage to the Nation. Source obtained this information during a meeting attended by representatives of the CPUSA and the CP of Uruguay while they were attending the 23rd Congress of the CP of the Soviet Union in Moscow, 3/29 - 4/8/66. Arishmendi was spokesman for his group. Data extracted from CGairtel 5/4/66, captioned "Solo, IS - C."

~~TOP SECRET~~

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Date: 5/4/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)
 SUBJECT: SOLO
 IS - C

Re Chicago airtel to the Director 4/19/66 and
 FBI Laboratory report 4/26/66, both communications relating
 to the possibility of chamfering of a recent communication
 received at a mail drop maintained in Chicago by CG 5824-S*.

On 5/3/66 CG 5824-S* was questioned concerning
 the discovery of a piece of glassine paper bearing the
 frosted tracing of the address appearing on the envelope
 of the above communication, which paper was contained
 in the envelope when it was received at the Chicago drop.
 CG 5824-S* stated that this opaque slip of paper had been
 included in the envelope by him at the time he gave it
 to J. WODDIS of the Communist Party (CP) of Great Britain
 while both were in Moscow, USSR. The envelope had been
 sealed and WODDIS was to mail the envelope from Great
 Britain.

CG 5824-S* explained that he has a supply of
 air mail envelopes which he customarily carries with him
 on such trips, bought in the United States, and each of
 these envelopes contains a similar slip of glassine paper
 which is inserted between the envelope and its flap in
 order to prevent the premature sealing of the envelope
 due to particularly humid conditions and which is also used
 to insure that the flap does not adhere to the enclosed
 message when the envelope is sealed. In this particular
 instance, CG 5824-S* left this slip of paper inside the

3 - Bureau (RM) EX-112 REC-42
 1 - New York (100-134637) (RM)
 1 - Chicago
 WAB/mes
 (5)

MAY 16 1966

Approved: *mg*
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

65 MAY 13 1966

CG 134-46 Sub B

envelope with the communication just to make the contents somewhat less readable by someone trying to read the communication through the envelope. As the Laboratory examination pointed out, this paper was in fact under the front surface of the envelope at the time the envelope was addressed. After preparing the communication, CG 5824-S* placed it inside the envelope which contained the glassine paper and sealed it without printing any address thereon. CG 5824-S* delayed addressing the envelope until the last moment since up until that time he was not sure whether he would send this message, or if he did, with whom he would send it and to what address. It was only addressed at the last moment and thus the glassine paper picked up the frosted impression of the address on the envelope.

Since the presence of the glassine paper has been explained and the Laboratory has detected no evidence of chamfering in this particular instance, the Chicago Office, UACB, will not forward to the Bureau the original of the envelope and letter received at the same drop on 4/22/66, which was mailed from Berlin, West Germany. The text of that message and our interpretation have previously been furnished to the Bureau and to New York.

~~TOP SECRET~~

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Baumgardner

May 11, 1966

1 - Wannall
1 - Liaison
1 - Mastrovich

DOMESTIC SITUATION AND COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS IN ARGENTINA

The following information was supplied by sources which have furnished reliable information in the past.

In April, 1966, a meeting was held in the Soviet Union between Communist Party, USA, and Communist Party of Argentina fraternal delegates who had attended the 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union held March 29 through April 8, 1966, in Moscow, Russia. Representing the Communist Party of Argentina at this meeting were Victorio Codovilla, Chairman, and Rodolfo Ghioldi, a member of the Executive Committee and the Central Committee. Codovilla, who acted as spokesman for the Communist Party of Argentina, delivered a report on the domestic situation and the Communist Party status in Argentina. The essence of Codovilla's remarks was as follows:

When Adolph Hitler's archives were opened after World War II, it was found that Juan Peron, who became President of Argentina in 1946, had been a fascist agent. Initially, Peron, as President, penetrated the trade-union movement. Subsequently, he organized his own trade unions. In 1946 the Communist Party of Argentina initiated a movement for democratization of trade unions. When the economic situation in Argentina deteriorated, Peron's control over trade unions weakened. At this point the "left" trade unions developed a growing independent movement. Finally, Peron had to decide either to join the workers or go further to the "right." He did neither; and as a result, he lost his power and fled to Paraguay. The coup d'etat after Peron was directed against the "left" and the Communist Party of Argentina. The government that replaced Peron desired to smash the trade-union movement and all people's organizations. Arturo Frondizi became President of Argentina and after five or six months, at the behest of United States imperialism, banned the Communist Party of Argentina.

SENT PER NOTATION
ON MEMO ANDUM
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Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
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Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

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NJM:pah
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~~TOP SECRET~~
Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

(SEE NOTE PAGE 3)

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~TOP SECRET~~

**DOMESTIC SITUATION AND
COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS IN ARGENTINA**

The Socialist Party has no support or influence in Argentina. The Communist Party of Argentina, through the united front committee, which it heads, conducted many big campaigns, strikes and other activities which prevented the Government of Argentina from sending troops to the Dominican Republic or to Vietnam. The Communist Party of Argentina does not advocate guerrilla warfare as a method of taking power in Argentina. It desires the use of electoral methods combined with struggles.

Today, the reactionaries and some bourgeoisie are planning another coup. The policy of the Communist Party of Argentina is to fight against attempts at such a coup. The armed forces of Argentina are well organized and consist of 150,000 men. The Communist Party of Argentina has contact with officers and works among the troops of these armed forces.

The Government of Argentina is a bourgeois liberal Government, which still uses repression. It is not consolidated and continues to look to "Yankee imperialism." Recently, the United States Ambassador to Argentina visited the President of Argentina, Arturo Illia, and demanded that Argentina send troops to Vietnam.

The Communist Party of Argentina does not propose the overthrow of the Government of Argentina but urges the removal of some of its military leaders. It is against the Solidarity Committee for Latin America.

The Communist Party of Argentina is united, well trained and educated in the spirit of international unity and solidarity. It publishes more Marxist-Leninist literature than any other Communist Party in Latin America.

Because of the sensitive nature of the sources which furnished the above information, this communication is classified "~~Top Secret~~."

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

DOMESTIC SITUATION AND
COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS IN ARGENTINA

NOTE:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" since unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source (CG 5824-S*) who is of continuing value and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave damage to the Nation. CG 5824-S* has been referred to as "sources" in order to further protect his identity. Dissemination is being made to Honorable Marvin Watson, Special Assistant to the President; Honorable Dean Rusk, Secretary of State; Honorable Robert S. McNamara, Secretary of Defense; Vice Admiral William F. Raborn, Jr., Director of the Central Intelligence Agency; the Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General by routing slips. Data extracted from CGairtel 5/5/66 captioned "Solo, IS - C." See memorandum Baumgardner to Sullivan, 5/10/66, captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," prepared by NJM:pah.

~~TOP SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

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Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: May 10, 1966

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Baumgardner
1 - Wannall
1 - Liaison
1 - Mastrovich

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

This recommends that data developed by CG 5824-S* during his recent mission to the Soviet Union, regarding conditions in Argentina, be disseminated to the White House, the Attorney General, Secretary of State, Secretary of Defense, and Director of the Central Intelligence Agency. The essence of this data is as follows:

In April, 1966, a meeting was held in the Soviet Union between Communist Party, USA, and Communist Party of Argentina fraternal delegates who had attended the 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union held March 29 through April 8, 1966, in Moscow, Russia. Representing the Communist Party of Argentina at this meeting were Victorio Codovilla, Chairman, and Rodolfo Ghioldi, a member of the Executive Committee and the Central Committee. Codovilla, who acted as spokesman for the Communist Party of Argentina, delivered a report on the domestic situation and the Communist Party status in Argentina. The essence of Codovilla's remarks was as follows:

When Adolph Hitler's archives were opened after World War II, it was found that Juan Peron, who became President of Argentina in 1946, had been a fascist agent. Initially, Peron, as President, penetrated the trade-union movement. He later organized his own trade unions. When Argentina's economy deteriorated, Peron's control over trade unions weakened. He was indecisive, lost control of power and fled to Paraguay.

The government that replaced Peron desired to smash the trade-union movement and all people's organizations. After a few months the Communist Party of Argentina was banned.

The Communist Party of Argentina, through the united front committee, which it heads, conducts many big campaigns, strikes and other activities which prevented the Government of Argentina from sending troops to the Dominican Republic, or to

100-428091

Enclosures

NJM:pah

(7)

REC-40

100-428091-5523
CONTINUED--OVER

6 MAY 16 1966

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
Re: SOLO
100-428091

Vietnam. The Communist Party of Argentina does not advocate guerrilla warfare as a method of taking power in Argentina. It desires the use of electoral methods. It has contact with officers and works among the troops of the armed forces of Argentina.

The Government of Argentina is a bourgeois liberal Government which still uses repression and looks to "Yankee imperialism." Recently, the United States Ambassador to Argentina visited the President of Argentina and demanded that Argentina send troops to Vietnam.

Today, the reactionaries and some bourgeoisie are planning another coup. The policy of the Communist Party of Argentina is to fight against attempts at such a coup. The Communist Party of Argentina is united and well trained. It publishes more Marxist-Leninist literature than any other Communist Party in Latin America.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached summary be sent to Honorable Marvin Watson, Special Assistant to the President; Honorable Dean Rusk, the Secretary of State; Honorable Robert S. McNamara, the Secretary of Defense; the Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General; and Vice Admiral William F. Raborn, Jr., the Director of Central Intelligence Agency, by routing slips incorporating the data obtained by CG 5824-S*.

[Handwritten signatures and initials: "W. C. Sullivan", "W. C. Sullivan", "W. C. Sullivan", "W. C. Sullivan"]

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Baumgardner
1 - Cotter
1 - Liaison
1 - Shaw

May 11, 1966

**PROPAGANDA FILM DEPICTING BOMBING OF
A HOSPITAL IN NORTH VIETNAM BY
UNITED STATES PLANES**

A source which has supplied reliable information in the past advised that the Communist Party of North Vietnam recently forwarded to the Communist Party, USA, a sixteen millimeter motion picture film with a sound track in the French language. The film depicts the bombing of a leper hospital by United States planes in Quynhlap, North Vietnam. The Communist Party of North Vietnam requested that this propaganda film be given wide circulation in the United States in an effort to engender sympathy for the communist cause in Vietnam.

The following information was obtained through a review of the film:

The film is narrated by a French-speaking female who introduces the film with shots of President Lyndon B. Johnson and Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara. This is followed by scenes of destruction in Quynhlap, North Vietnam, which allegedly was caused by bombs from United States planes. The narrator begins in an emotional vein stating that "If you ever heard President Johnson or any other Washington leaders boasting of their humanitarian sentiments, then think of Quynhlap."

Quynhlap is identified as a center for the treatment of 2,000 lepers as well as a center for scientific tuberculosis research. Through flashbacks, Quynhlap is shown before and after it was destroyed. The narrator alleges that planes from the United States Seventh Fleet in ten successive waves during the period June 13 through June 15 (year not indicated) destroyed Quynhlap and killed almost 200 patients and surgeons. According to the narrator, the bombing of Quynhlap could not have been in error because "United States leaders have boasted of having photographed every square inch of North Vietnam."

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ON L.H.C. AND MUM

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Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
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Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

WGS:pah
(13)

MAY 18 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~TOP SECRET~~
Group 1

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

(SEE NOTE PAGE 2)

~~TOP SECRET~~

**PROPAGANDA FILM DEPICTING BOMBING OF
A HOSPITAL IN NORTH VIETNAM BY
UNITED STATES PLANES**

The narrator also alleges that during the same three-day period United States planes also destroyed a rest center for the aged in the Province of Thanhhoa, North Vietnam, and a sanatorium in Baden (Quangbinh), North Vietnam.

At the conclusion of the film, the narrator, in an emotional outburst, states that for the people of the world Quynhlap should be a warning that "they must act before it is too late, so that other Quynhlaps in other countries are not added to an already overextended list."

Because of the sensitive nature of our source, this communication is classified ~~"Top Secret."~~

NOTE:

Classified ~~"Top Secret"~~ since unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source (CG 5824-S*) who is of continuing value and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave damage to the Nation. Dissemination of this letterhead memorandum is being made to Honorable Marvin Watson, Special Assistant to the President; Honorable Dean Rusk, Secretary of State; Honorable Robert S. McNamara, Secretary of Defense; Vice Admiral William F. Raborn, Jr., Director of the Central Intelligence Agency; and the Attorney General by routing slips. Data extracted from CGairtel 4/28/66 captioned "Solo, IS - C," from the translation of the film script prepared by the Translation Section and from personal observation of the propaganda film itself. See memorandum Baumgardner to Sullivan, dated 5/10/66, captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," prepared by WGS:pah.

~~TOP SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Tolson ☒
DeLoach ☒
Mohr ☒
Wick ☒
Casper ☒
Callahan ☒
Conrad ☒
Felt ☒
Gale ☒
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☒
Trotter ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Holmes ☒
Gandy ☒

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: May 10, 1966

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner *fb*

- 1 - DeLoach
- 1 - Sullivan
- 1 - Baumgardner
- 1 - Cotter
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Shaw

SUBJECT: SOLO

INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

This is to recommend that data pertaining to a propaganda film depicting bombing of a North Vietnam hospital by United States planes be disseminated to the White House, Secretary of State, Secretary of Defense, Director of Central Intelligence Agency and the Attorney General.

CG 5824-S* while on his recent Solo mission in the Soviet Union was furnished a North Vietnam propaganda film by LE DUAN, First Secretary of the Communist Party of North Vietnam. LE DUAN requested that the Communist Party, USA, give wide circulation to this film in the United States in an effort to engender sympathy for the communist cause in Vietnam.

A review of the film by the Domestic Intelligence Division disclosed the following:

The film, which has a soundtrack in the French language, depicts the bombing by United States planes of a leper hospital in Quynhlap, North Vietnam. It is narrated by a French-speaking female who introduces the film with shots of President Johnson and Secretary of Defense McNamara. This is followed by scenes of destruction in Quynhlap allegedly caused by planes from the United States Seventh Fleet which, in ten successive waves during the period 6/13 - 6/15 (year not indicated), killed almost 200 patients and surgeons. The narrator also alleged that during the same three-day period United States planes also destroyed a rest center for the aged in the Province of Thanhhoa and a sanatorium in Badon (Quangbinh), North Vietnam.

At the conclusion of the film, the narrator, in an emotional outburst, stated that for the people of the world Quynhlap should be a warning that "they must act before it is too late, so that other Quynhlaps in other countries are not added to an already over extended list."

100-428091

Enclosures *sent 5-11-66*

WGS:pah
(7) *pah*

REC-21 100-428091-5524
EX 104
CONTINUED--OVER MAY 16 1966

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
Re: SOLO
100-428091

The film, after being copied by the Laboratory, has been returned to CG 5824-S* for delivery to the Communist Party, USA. Informant has been alerted to determine what use the Party intends to make of the film.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached summary be sent to Honorable Marvin Watson, Special Assistant to the President; Honorable Dean Rusk, Secretary of State; Honorable Robert S. McNamara, Secretary of Defense; Vice Admiral William F. Raborn, Jr., Director of the Central Intelligence Agency; the Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General by routing slips incorporating the data obtained by CG 5824-S*.

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SAC, Chicago (134-46 Sub B)

May 27, 1966

Director, FBI (100-428091) - 5525

SOLO
IS-C

REGISTERED MAIL

the final portion of
Attached is the translation which you requested by ~~XXXX~~ airtel
dated 5/3/66.

The contents thereof, where pertinent, must be reported
under appropriate captions and afforded whatever investigative
attention is necessary.

Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in
this connection is set forth below:

Returned herewith.

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

2 - New York (100-134637) - Enclosures (2)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attn.: Mr. Baumgardner, sent direct with enclosure)

JBC:dek

(6)

Enc. (3)
ENCLOSUREMAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

69 JUN 1 1966



TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

(Continuation of report on Project Camelot)

III. SCIENTIFIC BASES FOR THE INVESTIGATION PLAN

Part of the responsibility of an exact and effective communication is linked to the correct enunciation of our position as to the scientific comprehension of the internal war and how and why we are choosing a certain course of action to pursue this road of scientific comprehension. To be explicit on our scientific comprehension of the internal war, we would say that it is imperfect, not systematic, dispersed and not cumulative.

It must be insisted upon that this does not mean that the information does not serve to advance scientific comprehension. It is not from this type of literature that we are extracting the primary notions on internal war. The material available on the case, although partially comparable, provides a valuable initial testing ground for the hypotheses contained in the marvels developed for the Camelot Plan. The specific problem is to use this basic, preliminary material to begin the construction of the systematic knowledge.

The revolution, as one of the classic social and political problems, has been treated in detail in the theoretical and descriptive literature. The theoretical material provided in this century by Edward, Brinton and Serekin (Sorokin?). As well as abundant descriptive material on the so-called "great revolutions," and much else has been reviewed, and the useful material has been chosen. An excellent example of the quantitative, descriptive material which will be used by the Camelot Plan is the new investigation on the French Revolution which is being most rigorously treated by [REDACTED] b6 b7C

6300 [REDACTED] Together with this group of literature referring to the internal war and revolution, increasing scientific literature within the social sciences is supplying a solid base upon which the Project can act. As indicated above, the theoretical and descriptive scientific development and experiments in the field of social science, collective behavior, analysis of the social system, communications and changing attitudes, social conflicts and social controls provide a systematic base from which to depart. In the Camelot Plan, the fundamental advances in social science will aid the comprehension of internal war. Furthermore, the new techniques and the large quantity of data, which is the result of the programed effort of 140 professional years, will

TRANSLATED BY [REDACTED] ak
May 24, 1966

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-5525
- 12 -

produce the basic advances in the technology of social science itself. As part of the attempt to expand the radius of action of the techniques in the investigation of social systems, operational investigation is being studied and a unit of methods and concepts which could be applied to the field of problematics in the Camelot Plan. There are now two small subcontracts with advisers in operational investigation to carry out this study and inform the Director of the Project on the best course to take. The plan of investigation and the idea of the Camelot Plan as described in the February 1, 1965, work document entitled "Project Camelot: Plan and Phase," is affirmed in the existing condition of the art of knowledge about internal war, of the art of social sciences and on the programed level of effort. It was decided that, given the state of systematic knowledge about internal war, it would not be possible to attain the goals of Project Camelot, beginning with the analysis of a single country. It was necessary to construct a base on intentionally comparative data which would have to be produced within the Plan. The approach of the plan through analysis of a single country would run the risk of omitting important factors. The investigation planned for FY 67 is based on this decision. On this point, the two obvious units of comparative data were related with internal war as such and with complete social systems, which could or could not be on the brink of internal war. The first type of study (studies of the analytic case) was necessary because more detailed information was required from the sequence of events and the conditions which lead to internal war, from the point of view of the insurgent and of organized power. This information, in a correlative minimum and when most causal, is necessary to theoretically and practically isolate the potential of internal war. It is also necessary to isolate factors which are correlative and necessary and/or causal, in order to study the impact of governmental actions. This data can first be compiled from known cases of internal war and then proved in cases in which internal war did not happen.

The second type of study (studies of social systems) is necessary to establish analyses of systems within a contemporary structure which can evaluate the factors involved in the potential of internal war and measure the effects of the different governmental actions on this potential. Obviously, any operational system would have to operate over a period of real time. To prove the possibility of developing such a real system of time, the aspect of the time effective for collecting data must be investigated. The intense study of a single country will also be done with a base of real time. Of course,

a study of real time does not exclude previous data; in fact, it is necessary to establish tendencies and foster confidence and accumulate experience. Many of the important indices may be more dynamic than static in the sense of needing repeated observations which permit a measure of change together with a level of relative or absolute analysis.

The third requirement of the plan is derived from the first two. In order to make the studies of the analytic case and the social systems commensurate, comparison is necessary, not only within each group but also between these groups. Some of the practical problems have already been discussed of comparing data collected by different methods, under the pressure of the time element. Once the basic conceptual and methodological model has been built, on the basis of these comparative analyses, it is planned that this tentative system will be ready for evaluation, in relation to a single country; from here, the important investigation attempt of FY 67. At this time, it is not possible to specify the type of response and verification which would be most appropriate during FY 68, after the model has been finished at the end of the study of a single country.

It is not necessary to say that a form of response and/or verification will be required to adequately appreciate the possibility of sketching an operational system in terms of the basic goals of the Camelot Plan.

Due to the time limits fixed on the Plan, it is not possible to hope for the result of any important methodological and theoretical investigation before continuing the comparative phase of the plan during FY 67. It is therefore planned that the simulation techniques will not greatly contribute to the development of the model until the summer of 1966, except to specify the need of some data for the initial studies of the analytical case and of the social systems. Likewise, a certain basic investigation on the comparison of the data collected through inquiries, the analysis, the opinion of the expert and the observation which has been tentatively planned, will have a large effect on the model before its use in a single country, and a smaller contribution prior to that.

This completed plan has been possible through the amount of funds allotted and it is a function of that level. Although there is a certain flexibility in the total plan and it is not fixed, a large change in a level of effort would produce a corresponding change in the concept of the plan.

IV. PRESENT STAGE OF THE INVESTIGATION PLAN

This report, especially the appendices, represents the present state of the investigation plan for Project Camelot. Although a certain initial conceptual planning preceded this election of the project's director, at the end of the second fourth of FY 65, the work of importance was little, while the personnel for the project had been chosen and prepared.

After the initial conceptual planning and the development of the plan for the project, as was stated in the February 1 work document, a series of operations was carried on previous to this document and to the initial presentation of an investigation plan. These operations included abstractions from existing literature and previous catalogings and hypotheses pertinent to the report on internal war. In this effort, more than a thousand such hypotheses were collected for coding and analysis. In addition, the principal theoretical works on revolution were consulted to determine the best approaches and methods. Finally, the previous investigations were critically analyzed in terms of the objectives and needs of the Camelot Plan. These analytical jobs were intended to destroy the existing work in order to reconstruct it in a form suitable for the Camelot Plan.

While this work dealt primarily with studies of the analytical case, a similar group of exercises was carried on for the studies of social systems. This has been included mainly for a careful revision of the best works accomplished on the analysis of social systems, in order to determine what could be learned to benefit the Camelot Plan. Many of these studies have been revised in the Core Planning Group, others by persons working on the project, and some through the findings of particular investigations.

There is a complex relation between theory and investigation, in contemporary social sciences as in the others. Nevertheless, it is clear that investigation must be based on empirical theory. For the knowledge to make sense, it must be cumulative. The collecting of isolated facts with a series of unconnected items is a costly and useless process. Theory suggests basic units of analysis, identifies the categories by which the basic and particular units are described and the relations and types of relations which exist among these units. An important problem with which the Core Planning Group has worked is: On what theory or theories is our investigation to be based? In the social sciences, there is a series of

theories or approaches which appear important. The Core Group has revised many of them. In this section of the report, we present part of that revision and synthesis.

First, internal war can be studied as an expression of a social system. To identify the previous conditions of internal war, according to this concept, it is necessary to describe the significant conditions of the social system which more or less immediately precede the outburst of community violence. This approach has been called the "natural history of revolution." Alternatively, still using the focus of the social system, one can describe the state of the social system under conditions of internal war and try, in a logical and empirical way, to determine the factors which facilitate or hinder the development of this state of affairs. More specifically, the focus of the social system brings this new way of theoretical thinking out. Revolutionary violence appears as evidence of a deep disintegration of the social system. This disintegration may be caused by the failure of the system to fulfill some basic social function -- for example, to provide the physical necessities or security for the people. The integration of the community can take several forms. Each measure or indicator, then, is a measure of the potential of internal war which there is within the community. If the integration is studied in terms of political (social) participation of some groups in the community (mass, secondary elite, etc.), then a decrease of such participation means an increase in the potential of internal war. If the integration is considered a function of political (social) consensus, the indifference of important groups is a sign of danger.

Internal war may also be considered from the advantageous position of political groups. The development of groups with goals or intentions of an extralegal political nature may be an important indication of incipient violence. Less obvious, but no less important, is the increasing radicalization of reformist groups, which serves as evidence of an increase in the probability of internal war. To study such developments, concepts which refer to symbols, ideology, recruiting practices, internal organization and military aptitudes of different groups would have to be used to advantage. Many theories on organization are important here. A third important analytical focus for the study of internal war is, of course, the individual. At what moment will men act in a revolutionary way? One answer is that they act this way when they feel they have to. This answer demands a study of the systems of beliefs in a society. How does the individual orient himself towards the government? When is violence

considered lawful? It can also be said that men act in a revolutionary way when (because) they want to. Here there are several pertinent theories on the behavior of human beings. The psychological theories on motivation and personality can have a positive application. Is there a type of singular personality which characterizes the revolutionist? Theories of election processes also provide some answers (and equally important, they provide some useful questions) on wanting to act in a determined way. They ask: (1) For what is an instrument of violence? (2) How effective does a person feel within or outside a political system? (3) If violence is used, what are the probabilities of success? Etc. The majority of theories which concern the individual are more or less directly related to the notion of alienation. Revolution is conceived as the response of the individual to the deep frustration or dissatisfaction with politics (or with the society in general).

The analytical phase was followed by experiments concerning the constructive plan. In particular, the specific suppositions, definitions and hypotheses have been enumerated to form the base of the models which will direct the investigation. These experiments are explained in the technical appendices. We are perfectly aware that these attempts represent only a second or third stage of many in the problem of the final plan. Furthermore, there is a considerable amount of work necessary to complete the methodological and conceptual integration of the study of the analytical case and the plan for the study of social systems. There will also be prolonged efforts to increase the interrelations at the level of data and theory between the simulation techniques and the rest of the project. This total adjustment is specified on the individual design, but it must be carried out on the theoretical as well as the practical level.

The present specification of the plan for the three parts of investigation FY 66 contains a certain redundancy and some marginal exigencies. At this stage, this is the result of the decision to take in a wide field in order to maximize the probability of including critical variables and hypotheses. A premature refinement could mean an important omission. One of the immediate steps which has been planned is a coordinated revision to improve the consistency and polish which produce more manageable plans. Presentation in the present form offers a better opportunity to develop well the criteria of including or excluding scientific aspects. This process will be crucial in the evolution of the model of investigation.

The Core Planning Group will continue to revise and polish up the plan during spring, together with the attempts of those directly responsible for the different parts of the project. To help in this process of refinement, a series of conferences will be held in June concerning Social Conflict, Control and Social Change, and Modeling a Social System. These conferences are intended to detect the specialties of the largest number of the most outstanding scientific talents available. By the time these conferences are held, they will already be available, and the results of the contracts or the possible application of operational investigation will have become part of the plan.

Along with this attempt, there will be two studies of cases in preliminary testing of this initial plan, intended for studies of the analytical case. The preliminary testing of requirements for the studies of social systems will be done by comparing the plan with the work already accomplished, such as studies of Frederick Frey in Turkey and Venezuela, Jiri Nehnevajsa in Colombia and Gabriel Almond and Sidney Verba, as reported in "The Civic Culture." It would not be possible to run a preliminary test of the entire plan in the time available, because the work is needed in the field. Nevertheless, during this lapse of time there will be preliminary testings of instruments which are being developed.

During the month of August, a revising session will be held to study and later to find the work in the field and the analysis of the FY 66 to the investigation plan. In addition to the internal top personnel, the following scientists have the invitation to meet with SORO to participate in this revising session: Doctors George Blanksten, [redacted] Frederick Frey, Gino Germani, William Kernhauser and [redacted]. There are others who are receiving an invitation. Doctors Jessie Bernard, [redacted] and Jiri Nehnevajsa will participate in SORO and for the entire summer. Of course, there are many negotiations going on with renowned scientists for complete agreement on the time and whom we will not mention now. The Director, Mr. Hopper, has assigned the main areas of responsibility of the Camelot Plan to:

Studies of Social Systems

Dr. Jiri Nehnevajsa

Simulation Techniques

[redacted]

Studies of the Analytical Case

[redacted] (underway)

Investigation of Operations

Dr.

b6
b7c

Revision Conferences and Group

Dr. Jessie Bernard

Others are expected shortly.

The different attempts planned before September 1, 1965, are intended to provide flexibility with guidance in the development of the final investigation plan for the larger attempt at producing data during FY 66. Flexibility is necessary to assure the highest probability of variables. Guidance is necessary to assure production of a plan adequate to the time in a rightly scheduled project. In creative and pioneer undertakings such as the Camelot Plan, extreme care is necessary, since each case is taken for its sketch before greater resources in the collection of data are reversed. To act differently would be professional irresponsibility. The Camelot Plan bears a small resemblance to an individual project whose initial sketch may be changed to deal with changing needs and problems. If this is done in a non-systematic way, whether in studies of cases or of systems, comparability is lost. Programming decisions have been taken in Project Camelot in order to maximize the value of the investigation plan before beginning a full collection of data.

V. SUMMARY OF THE COMPONENTS OF THE INVESTIGATION PLAN

Detailed reports of the investigation plans, for the three main components of the FY 66 investigation, were prepared independently, with meetings once a week. There were, of course, additional informal coordinating meetings during this time. The individual plans have common theoretical perspectives and are directed toward special types of studies, as parts of the total project. At this stage of development, there is a certain initial divergency in transferring the common theoretical perspectives to the special types of studies. As has been emphasized in this report, the nucleus of the future development in investigation plans is in the closer integration of conceptual needs and measurement of three plans. It is too early to force a large integration without first having identified the different methodologies of the study types and having resolved the conflicting claims.

The first three technical appendices discuss, respectively, the investigation plan of the studies of social systems, the studies of the analytical case and the manual

and mechanized investigation. The fourth appendix is a working draft of a particular model of internal war which we are finishing and working into the investigation plan.

The studies of social systems, which will be conducted in five countries during FY 66, will concern the description of critical, functional operations of the system, the sources of tension within the system, the individuals, the groups and conflicting values, and the collection of data on the types of variables in the preliminary conditions and in the superficial analyses in studies of the analytical case of internal war. This work will be carried out through inquiries, observation, documental analysis and expert opinion. Large groups of variables include institutions and important groups, norms which govern interaction, perspectives among groups and future perspectives, documental data on dimensions chosen for realization and formal rules which govern interaction.

Studies of the analytical case will take place in 21 situations of internal war. The central structures will, of course, be the sequence of events in the conflict and the contextual atmosphere within which the internal war developed. The techniques used will be important for the documental data, the interviews of participants when possible, and the analysis of the situation in the context of present premises, in relation to the events and conditions. The broadest categories of data will include the description of the sequence of events, the most important events in themselves, the structure and capacity of the government, insurgent organizations, the most important occupational groups within the society, the most important institutions and the outlines of social antecedents of the society in its group and the most important groups within it.

The simulation techniques will be carried on at the highest level of conceptual rigidity, in order to construct or synthesize a system which will reflect the features of the internal conflict. The manual work will serve as a bridge for the simulation itself. The simulation will be initially based upon the behavior of ad hoc actors. A focus which will be used is related to the mobilization of insurgents and of the organized power within the total population or a centered model of conflict. Another focus will deal with the normal functioning of a system, and will then deduce the conditions which lead to the downfall. This focus will be concentrated in the collective decisions of a society. As one can see, these two types of actions take place on a level parallel to the focus of the study of the analytical case and of the social systems. The use of simulation techniques will be related with the empirical studies through specification of information needs and, from there, using the gathered information as a result of the models used in simulation.

These summaries of the plans describe the specified foci in only very general terms. A complete representation would be repetitive here and would even fail to communicate the full significance contained in the detailed work documents.

This report has discussed in detail the context of the development of the investigation plan for the Camelot Plan and presents it for the consideration of the detailed plans of each component of the project. It has also delineated the route followed to this present stage and the steps planned in relation to the activities of obtaining data in the fall of 1965. The work documents in the appendices must be used to clarify the above text.

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Date: 5/3/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
Attn: FBI Laboratory

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS-C

On 4/26/66 there was received at a Solo mail drop maintained in NYC for communications to the CP, USA from the CP of Canada a 22-page document in the Spanish language which concerns "Project Camelot." This document was not accompanied by any additional explanatory material or note from the sender.

Enclosed herewith is one copy each of this document for the Bureau and New York.

The Bureau is requested to determine whether an English language version of this document is available to be furnished to Chicago and New York. If not, the Cryptanalysis-Translation Section of the FBI Laboratory is requested to prepare a translation of this document and furnish copies to Chicago and New York.

(Articles appearing in the July 8 and 9, 1965, issues of "The New York Times," identify "Project Camelot" as a sociological study prepared by the American University, Washington, D.C., and sponsored by the U.S. Defense Department. The project which was to be a study into the "potential for internal wars" in Latin American countries, was circulated

4-Bureau (Enc. 1) (RM)
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
1-Chicago
WAB:MDW
(6)

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB
FOR LAB ACTION AND REPORT

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

by the Special Operations Research Office of the American University among leading sociologists in Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Peru, and Venezuela. Besides circulating the American University paper, a representative of the SORO had discussed plans for Project Camelot with a large group of Chilean professors. A strong protest by professors in Chile as well as by "leftist newspapers" followed disclosure of the projected study, which was financed by the Army and the Department of Defense but without clearance by the State Department, and this resulted in an announcement on 7/8/65 of the cancelation of the project.)

On 4/27/66 CG 5824-S* furnished the following background information concerning the receipt of this document:

During 10/65 HENRY WINSTON, Vice Chairman of the CP, USA, was in Santiago, Chile, as a fraternal delegate from the CP, USA to the 13th Congress of the CP of Chile. While there, he was in contact with LUIS CORVALAN LEPE, General Secretary of the CP of Chile, who told him the American University paper on Project Camelot had been obtained by the CP of Chile. At WINSTON's request, CORVALAN promised to give a copy of this paper to him. Since WINSTON did not wish to carry the document back with him, CORVALAN arranged to send it to him via STANLEY B. RYERSON, a member of the National Executive Committee, CP of Canada, and Editor of the "Marxist Quarterly." In addition, RYERSON promised to translate the document from Spanish into English before sending it to WINSTON. Since that time nothing further had been heard from RYERSON and WINSTON was continually asking CG 5824-S* the whereabouts of the "document from CORVALAN."

When CG 5824-S* was recently in Moscow, CORVALAN mentioned that he had sent the document as promised and asked whether it had been received by the CP, USA, to which CG 5824-S* replied that it had not. CG 5824-S* then approached WILLIAM KASHTAN, General Secretary, CP of Canada, and asked what had become of the document. KASHTAN stated that just as he was leaving for the USSR the document was being mailed and should be in the U.S. at that time. Obviously from the late date of receipt of the document in NYC, when KASHTAN returned to Canada he inquired and found that the document had not, in fact, been mailed and he, therefore, took steps to see that it was transmitted immediately. However, there was no accompanying translation as promised.

CG 134-46 Sub B

On 5/2/66 CG 5824-S* advised that he had delivered this document to GUS HALL, General Secretary, CP, USA, on 4/30/66 for ultimate delivery to WINSTON.

It is noted that the enclosed document is but a small portion of the entire document outlined in its index and, therefore, additional portions may be received in the future.

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Date: 5/9/66

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and three copies, and for the New York Office one copy, of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) entitled "COMMENTS CONCERNING SPLIT IN COMMUNIST PARTY OF ISRAEL BY (FIRST NAME UNKNOWN) MALIANOV, INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION, APRIL, 1966."

The information in the enclosed LHM was orally furnished on 4/25-29/66 by CG 5824-S* to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The enclosed LHM has been classified "~~Top Secret~~" since unauthorized disclosure of the information set forth therein could reasonably result in the identification of the source, who is furnishing information on the highest level concerning the international communist movement, thus adversely affecting the national security.

In order to further protect the identity of this source, the enclosed LHM has been shown as having been prepared in Washington, D. C.

CG 5824-S* advised that the information in the

- 3 - Bureau (Encls. 4) (RM)
1 - New York (100-134637) (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - Chicago

WAB/mes.
(5)

REC 36
6 MAY 17 1966

Approved: *[Signature]*

Sent _____ M. Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

05 MAY 23 1966

Let to Staff & CIA
CP of Israel 5/19/66
R.C.P. pub

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ENCLOSURE

[Handwritten initials]

CG 134-46 Sub B

enclosed LHM was obtained during the course of a meeting on 4/5/66, which included as participants (FNU) MALIANOV, chief of the section in the International Department in charge of Israeli affairs, Central Committee, Communist Party (CP) of the Soviet Union; HENRY WINSTON, Vice Chairman, CP, USA; JAMES JACKSON, member of the Secretariat, CP, USA, and publisher of "The Worker"; and HYMAN LUMER, member of the Secretariat and Educational Director, CP, USA.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.

May 9, 1966

~~TOP SECRET~~

COMMENTS CONCERNING SPLIT IN COMMUNIST
PARTY OF ISRAEL BY (FIRST NAME UNKNOWN)
MALIANOV, INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT,
CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF
THE SOVIET UNION, APRIL, 1966

During April, 1966, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised as follows:

During April, 1966, (First Name Unknown) Malianov, chief of the section handling Israeli Party affairs, International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), commented concerning the current split of the CP of Israel into two factions. One of these is known as the CP of Israel (pro-Israel), frequently referred to as the "Mikunis-Sneh group," headed by Samuel Mikunis, General Secretary, and Moshe Sneh, member of the Political Bureau and a Secretary of the Central Committee, CP of Israel (pro-Israel). The other faction is known as the CP of Israel (pro-Arab), frequently referred to as the "Vilner-Toubi group," headed by Meir Vilner, Secretary of the Political Bureau and member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee, and Tawfiq Toubi, member of the Political Bureau and a Secretary of the Central Committee, CP of Israel (pro-Arab). The essence of Malianov's comments were as follows:

Insofar as the international movement is concerned, the positions of the two groups in the CP of Israel are identical. Also, there are no differences between them on

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~~Group 1~~

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

ENCLOSURE

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domestic Israeli problems. When Premier Levi Eshkol came to power as head of the Israeli Government, these two groups within the CP of Israel then developed their differences. The Mikunis group says that Eshkol is showing an inclination to get closer to the Soviet Union and wants to negotiate with the Arabs. Also, that Ben-Gurion was more of a militarist than this new government under Eshkol.

We think Mikunis and Moshe Sneh have some illusions about the new Israeli Government. But we see no signs of normalizing of relations between Israel and the USSR. We are always ready to change our attitude if that government changes its aggressive policies. But even when they are talking about the "spirit of Tashkent" their right-wing press slanders the USSR. In a recent meeting between our ambassadors and the Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban, we saw no change in the aggressive policies of Israel. Later, the Israeli Foreign Minister visited the West and showed no change in his attitude.

The Palestine Territory, as set up by the United Nations, is divided between Israel and Jordan. Before the split in the CP of Israel, the position of the CP of Israel was O.K. They demanded the return of refugees to the territory where they lived or compensation for their dislocation. Of course, if they lived up to the United Nations decisions, everything would be O.K. But this is now impossible and unrealistic since that territory is now occupied by Jewish workers and farmers. That is reality. The existence of Israel as a state is a fact. They will have to live surrounded by Arabs for thousands of years. You cannot solve this problem militarily. There are two peoples, Jews and Arabs, living in one state; they should have equality.

Before the split, the position of the CP of Israel on this question was good. The Mikunis-Sneh group's position is now different. They claim that 90 per cent of those who live there are Jews and therefore they have to prepare to defend the 90 per cent. Thus, they have departed from a class position and have assumed a nationalist position.

The CPSU always stresses that there are two types

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of Israeli: the bourgeoisie and the working people. The CP should defend the interests of all the people. The Mikunis-Sneh group charges that the Vilner group is composed of Arab nationalists, although 35 per cent of this group are Jewish. Mikunis is wrong.

In mass organizations also there are differences, but these are mainly personal. These are impermissible tactics. In the trade union group there is a split, and youth and friendship groups are now divided into two hostile camps.

When both of these Parties were received here at the Central Committee of the CPSU, they were told that the split was unfortunate for any Party and that their differences would overflow and affect other CPs. We do not take sides in this dispute. On matters of principle there are no differences, but on small things there are differences. The problem is to restore the unity of the CP as it was before the XIV Congress of the CP of Israel. They should prepare for the XV Congress. They should have a common thesis and try to arrive at a point where they can restore unity. They promised to stop their public polemics in the Knesset and in the youth, women, and friendship societies. Our hope was that they would do just that.

When they came to the Congress of the CP of Italy, we hoped for unity--but things got worse. The Sneh speech published in "Kol-Haam" (organ of the pro-Israel faction of the CP of Israel) on September 19 repudiated the program which had been passed on the national question and on the peasant question. He talked of the need for a genuine national Party. Developments showed that the Mikunis group lost in the election, not only among Arabs but also among Jewish workers. They lost one seat. The Vilner-Toubi group drew two per cent of the vote; the Mikunis group drew one per cent of the vote. This is a smaller vote than they have drawn before. This is the result of their unprincipled approach.

We invited a united delegation from both groups to our XXIII Congress but the Mikunis-Sneh group refused. Mikunis wanted to speak at the Congress; the Vilner-Toubi group said that a joint greeting should be worked out and no speech delivered. Mikunis referred to the Vilner-Toubi group as splitters although this group has more CP members than Mikunis.

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Before his departure from Tel Aviv, Mikunis talked to Mrs. Golda Meir, the former Foreign Minister of Israel, who did so much to aggravate relations between Israel and the USSR. The press reported that she asked Mikunis to take up with us the Jewish question in the USSR. This is a provocation that hurts Mikunis.

We cannot understand why Mikunis turns down all proposals or suggestions from the Vilner-Toubi group or from us. We sent a representative delegation to the XV Congress of the CP of Israel and there were also delegations from other Parties. We were sure the Congress would be postponed and that they would strive to unite. We were surprised that Mikunis called the Congress for August 4. When we sent a message to the CP of Israel Congress, we emphasized that it was for the united Party. Later, the same message was sent to the other Party a few days later.

The correspondent of "Kol-Haam" is still here in Moscow. Vilner now wants a correspondent here for their own paper, "Zu Haderech." This is embarrassing to us. The tone of "Kol-Haam" is tendentious. Also, some anti-Soviet material has been appearing in it. For example, there was printed a world-wide appeal from "Lithuanian Jews." We never heard of it. Such a question never appeared in our press. On January 13 the London "Daily Worker" (organ of the CP of Great Britain) printed a resolution on the Jewish question in the USSR. But this had already been printed in the Zionist press the day before. The correspondent of "Kol-Haam" protested that this was embarrassing to the Israeli CP.

In Austria, a so-called Marxist book was published that asserts that Marx, Engels, and Lenin are obsolete on the Jewish question. C. H. Hermansson, the Chairman of the Swedish CP, was invited to Israel and visited the Kibbutzim. He met only with the Mikunis group and refused to see Vilner and Toubi. The bourgeois press emphasized this. Also, there were a few provocative speeches in the Israeli Knesset. A member of the Mapai Party (Israel Labor Party) read a Sneh article and interpreted it as indicating that Sneh is coming back to the old Zionist position. After one speech by Mikunis, Ben-Gurion said, "You are taking a few steps towards

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the Mapam Party (United Workers Party)." At one time Sneh was in the Mapai and then went to the Mapam. In 1953 he split and left with a group from the left and entered the CP of Israel. In the bourgeois press, Sneh is called a "master of splits." That is why we keep telling them to get rid of their petty differences and on the basis of Marxism-Leninism to unite and get together.

Relative to the first point raised, perhaps this will clarify it. Mikunis thinks that Eshkol has a new policy but as far as we know this policy is no different than the policy of Ben-Gurion. Abba Eban, the new Foreign Minister, was formerly an intelligence agent. It is merely an illusion to think that the Israeli Government will give up its military adventures. The domestic economic situation has also worsened for the workers. There have been wage cuts of 20 per cent. The Vilner-Toubi group raises these questions. The Mikunis group is silent on these demands.

We are trying to improve our relations with Israel. We are sending cultural people, artists, and others hoping for an improvement in the situation, but we have seen no other policy except the old aggressive, militarist policy on the part of the Government of Israel.

In August, 1966, in Brussels, Belgium, there is scheduled a World Congress of Jews. Dr. Nahum Goldman, head of the World Jewish Congress and President of the World Zionist Organization, says that he wants a delegation to this Congress from the USSR and asked where they can find such a delegation. We offered to send a religious delegation but Goldman says that they do not want such a delegation. But we have no Jewish community in the USSR. In 1965, 1700 Jews left the USSR for Israel to be reunited with their families. However, one hundred returned, some of them even coming in as tourists just in order to get back into the USSR. There are 17,000 young Romanian Jews under the age of 25 who want to return to Romania from Israel because they do not have jobs and they cannot speak Hebrew. In the USSR, a Russian Jew named Finkel went to Israel and was unable to get work so he returned to the USSR as a tourist and told his story as a result of which 92 Jews withdrew their applications to go to Israel.

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The head of the Palestine refugees, an extremist, went to Peking and saw Mao Tse-tung. Mao said, "You have one hundred million Arabs. Why do you tolerate a U.S. base in your midst? Why wait? You should eliminate Israel and its one and a half million Jews." Actually, the way to liquidate the Arab camps is to give them training so they can acquire skills and build plants in which they can work. Jordan has 900,000 refugees who represent 50 per cent of the population. So no one can change this now. We doubt that Gamal Abdel Nasser, President of the United Arab Republic, or anyone else thinks that they can change this situation. The Arabs live a horrible life and are discriminated against. The oriental Jews are also oppressed and hold nothing but the lowest paid jobs. The Askenazie Jews consider themselves the "elite". The oriental Jews do not speak Hebrew; the majority of them speak Arabic since they have lived in North Africa.

The consolidation of Israel is an accomplished fact. But the U.S. imperialists and Zionists are interfering in Israeli affairs. Nahum Goldman acts as if he runs the foreign office of the Israeli Government.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~TOP SECRET~~

SAC, Chicago (134-46 Sub B)

May 11, 1966

Director, FBI (100-428091)

SOLO
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REGISTERED MAIL

are
Attached ~~is~~ ^s the translation which you requested by letter
dated 5/3/66. airtel
~~XXXX~~

The contents thereof, where pertinent, must be reported
under appropriate captions and afforded whatever investigative
attention is necessary.

Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in
this connection is set forth below:

Returned herewith.

MAILED 6
MAY 11 1966
COMM-FBI

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attn.: Mr. Baumgardner, sent direct with enclosures
(3))

RAV:csj
(4)

(9) ENCLOSURE

Enc.

COORDINATED WITH MR. SHAW, 5/10/66

65 MAY 18 1966 TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

To the Delegates of the Communist Party of the United States

Dear Comrades:

The XIX Congress of the Communist Party of Uruguay will be held in Montevideo from June 29 through July 3. It will be concerned with an evaluation of the activities of the Party since the previous Congress and will outline the tasks for development of the struggles and unity of the working class and the Uruguayan people.

The Congress will be held at a time when important battles are being waged by the workers, when the anti-imperialist unity is making advances and under very peculiar circumstances as far as the development of the struggles in Latin America is concerned.

We would like your Party to be represented at the Congress. Therefore, we ask you to forward this invitation to the leadership of the Party and, if possible, to let us know when the delegation will arrive somewhat ahead of time.

With fraternal regards,

(Signed):

Two illegible signatures

TRANSLATED BY:

May 9, 1966

cjs

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-

TRANSLATION FROM GERMAN

Socialist Unity Party of Germany

Central Committee

Central Committee House on Marx-Engels Square, 102 Berlin,
Telephone: 2028

Department: International Liaison

To the Communist Party of the United States of America

Berlin, March 31, 1966

Dear Comrades:

We take the liberty of extending an invitation for one of the comrades of your Party to come to the German Democratic Republic as a lecturer.

The proposed period of time is from August 8 through August 18, 1966.

The comrades and active population of the German Democratic Republic experience a very great need for direct information concerning the problems encountered by brother Parties in their struggles. Therefore, we would be very glad to have a comrade from your Party hold a series of lectures in the German Democratic Republic concerning the following subject:

"The sharpening of the contradictions of United States imperialism and their effects on the situation of the American people. The American labor movement and the struggle of the Communist Party to secure their political rights."

The lectures will be attended by Party activists, functionaries of the mass organizations and officials of the State apparatus. They will also be held in Party schools.

TRANSLATED BY.

May 9, 1966

CLOSURE

100-428091-

We ask you to advise us promptly whether it will be possible for you to accept our invitation.

With Socialist regards,

(Signed)
Makowski (?)

TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

The envelope is addressed to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States

People's Vanguard Party
San Jose, Costa Rica

To the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States

Hand Delivery

Dear Comrades:

On June 16 of this year, the Marxist-Leninist Party of the working class of Costa Rica, the People's Vanguard, will celebrate its 35th anniversary. During the current year, many activities will take place to celebrate this anniversary. These activities will include the campaign to repeal the second part of Article 98 of the Political Constitution which outlaws the activities of the Party. (The People's Vanguard Party was made illegal during the 1948 Civil War and at the beginning of the Cold War unleashed by imperialism on a world scale.)

The ~~event~~ of greatest significance and relevance with which the people will celebrate this 35th anniversary is the confirmation of the 10th Regular Congress of the People's Vanguard Party.

The agenda for this ceremony will be:

- a. An analysis of the international and national political situation and their prospects,
- b. Approval of the report on the activities of the Central Committee since the previous Congress,
- c. Amendments to the by-laws,
- d. Convocation of a special National Congress to approve the new program, and

TRANSLATED BY:

May 9, 1966

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c. Election of the Central Committee.

Surely, the fraternal voice of the Communist and Workers' Parties, joined in solidarity, will be a great stimulus for the communists and patriots in Costa Rica in their struggle. It will enhance the effectiveness of the 10th Congress and help toward obtaining legal recognition of the Party.

In particular, it would be most stimulating for us to let the people hear a message from your Party, which message would make a substantial contribution to the task of bringing our respective peoples closer together.

We ask you to be kind enough to send your message to the address appearing below.

With very fraternal regards,

(Signed)
Illegible

Secretary General
on behalf of the Central
Committee

Address:

Mr. Juan Rodriguez
Post Office Box 4665
San Jose, Costa Rica
Central America

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

FBI

Date: 5/3/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
Attn: FBI Laboratory

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS-C

Enclosed herewith are Xerox copies of three documents received by CG 5824-S* during the course of the recent 20th Solo Mission. These documents, two of which appear in the Spanish language and the third in the German language, were received by CG 5824-S* during contacts with leading CP representatives while in Moscow, USSR, March and April, 1966. The documents enclosed are as follows:

- 1) An invitation of the Partido Vanguardia Popular of Costa Rica to the CP, USA to send a representative to an anniversary celebration scheduled 6/16/66;
- 2) An invitation of the CP of Uruguay to the CP, USA to send a representative to the 19th Congress of the CP of Uruguay; 6/29/66;
- 3) An invitation of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany dated 3/31/66 to the CP, USA to provide a lecturer for the German Democratic Republic, 8/18/66.

4-Bureau (Enc. 3) (RM)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5)

COPY AND ENCLOSURES RETAINED IN LAB.
FOR LATER ACTION AND REPORT

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

CG 134-46 Sub B

The FBI Laboratory, Cryptanalysis-Translation Section, is requested to prepare full text translations of the above items as expeditiously as possible and furnish copies thereof to Chicago in order that the information contained therein may be placed in LHM for dissemination.

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

FBI

Date: 5/10/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and three copies, and for the New York Office one copy, of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) entitled "REPORT OF SAMUEL MIKUNIS, GENERAL SECRETARY, COMMUNIST PARTY OF ISRAEL (PRO-ISRAEL GROUP), DEALING WITH INTERNAL SITUATION IN COMMUNIST PARTY OF ISRAEL."

The information in the enclosed LHM was orally furnished on 4/25-29/66 by CG 5824-S* to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The enclosed LHM has been classified "~~Top Secret~~" since unauthorized disclosure of the information set forth therein could reasonably result in the identification of this source, who is furnishing information on the highest level concerning the international communist movement, thus adversely affecting the national security.

In order to further protect the identity of this source, the enclosed LHM has been shown as having been prepared in Washington, D. C.

CG 5824-S* advised that the meeting referred to

- 1 encl 944
③ - Bureau (Encls. 4) (RM)
1 - New York (100-134637) (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - Chicago

WAB/mes
(5)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge
65 MAY 23 1966

Let to State & CIA 5/14/66
in Chicago
RCP:rah

ENCLOSURE

REC-36

100-428091-5527

EX-117

6 MAY 17 1966

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten initials]

CG 134-46 Sub B

in the enclosed LHM was held in Moscow, USSR, on 4/5/66, the day after a similar meeting had been held with representatives of the Communist Party of Israel (CPI) (pro-Arab group), which was reported by LHM dated 5/6/66. Furthermore, an LHM dated 5/9/66 reported the comments of (FNU) MALIANOV, chief of section in charge of Israeli matters in the International Department, Central Committee of the CP of the Soviet Union.

The meeting herein described was attended by the source and the following individuals: SAMUEL MIKUNIS, General Secretary, CPI (pro-Israel); MOSHE SNEH, member of the Political Bureau, CPI (pro-Israel); HENRY WINSTON, Vice Chairman, CP, USA; JAMES JACKSON, member of the Secretariat, CP, USA, and publisher of "The Worker"; and HYMAN LUMER, member of the Secretariat and Educational Director, CP, USA.

During the course of this meeting, HENRY WINSTON delivered to the representatives of the CPI (pro-Israel) a formal invitation to send a fraternal delegate to the forthcoming 18th National Convention of the CP, USA, scheduled for 6/20-26/66 in New York City.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.

May 10, 1966

~~TOP SECRET~~

REPORT OF SAMUEL MIKUNIS, GENERAL
SECRETARY, COMMUNIST PARTY OF ISRAEL
(PRO-ISRAEL GROUP), DEALING WITH INTERNAL
SITUATION IN COMMUNIST PARTY OF ISRAEL

During April, 1966, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised as follows:

In April, 1966, a statement on the current status of the split within the Communist Party of Israel (CPI) into two factions, one characterized as pro-Israel and the other characterized as pro-Arab, was made by Samuel Mikunis, General Secretary, CPI (pro-Israel group). Also present at that time and concurring in the remarks of Mikunis, was Moshe Sneh, member of the Political Bureau, CPI (pro-Israel group). The essence of this statement by Mikunis was as follows:

There is a split in the Israeli CP for a number of reasons. There is a split because of the Arab attack on the existence of the Israeli State. There are no differences with our Arab comrades on the question of the Palestinian Arabs. Gamal Abdel Nasser, President of the United Arab Republic, and others say that war with Israel is inevitable to liquidate Israel just like the crusade that liquidated Jerusalem.

It would not be so bad if the Arab states were not in the Afro-Asian-Latin American Solidarity Organization where this idea would enter and poison this anti-imperialist body. At the Tri-Continental Conference at Havana, Cuba, in January, 1966, the conference resolution on Israel was adopted in the style of Joseph Goebbels of Germany. We warned the CP of the Soviet Union (CPSU) that this resolution was coming when no

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~~Group 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic~~
~~downgrading and~~
~~declassification~~

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ENCLOSURE

~~TOP SECRET~~

delegation from Israel was permitted to attend. The Soviet delegation opposed that resolution.

The Israeli Party cannot ask the unions and others to join this tri-continental, anti-imperialist conference when they talk of the Israeli people as deserving of being liquidated. Remember the statement of Walter Ulbricht, First Secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, made with Gamal Abdel Nasser that imperialism created the artificial state of Israel as a dagger pointed at the heart of the Arabs. Also, the statement to the Arabs by Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the CP of China, that the Arabs are a hundred million strong; the Jews are only two million; and that Israel should be exterminated. The other group in the CPI, the group of Emil Habibi, member of their Political Bureau, says that we should dissociate ourselves from the resolution adopted in Havana on the Israeli question, but only on one sentence of the resolution. But the resolution did not condemn just the Government of Israel but the very existence of Israel. With such an approach, we cannot influence the Israeli people.

The essence of the problem is whether Israel should exist, and how can the Party appeal to the people if in the eyes of the Israeli people we are looked upon as "agents of Nasser"?

Fifteen Parties protested the exclusion of Israeli youth from the Ninth World Festival of Youth and Students in Algeria last summer. But the Israeli CP did not protest because the opposition in the CP said "we can't hurt Algeria."

In regard to our cooperation with the left Zionists, the socialists, etc. the Habibi group says that this is cooperation with Zionists. However, since establishing clarity on the question of Israel as a state, the CP is growing in prestige. The other group is becoming isolated.

We were invited to the XXIII Congress of the CPSU as four individuals: Mikunis, Sneh, Habibi, and Vilner (Meir Vilner, Secretary of the Political Bureau and member of the Secretariat, Central Committee, CPI (pro-Arab). There was no agreement to appear as one delegation. Moscow will not

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recognize the split although they know it exists; but what they want is unity. We are of the opinion that the Soviet Union favors the other group (pro-Arab) because the CPSU cannot publicly give the impression that they "favor Israel."

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~TOP SECRET~~

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

FBI

Date: 5/10/66

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

REC-87

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)
 SUBJECT: SOLO
 IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and three copies, and for the New York Office one copy, of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) entitled "REQUEST FOR LEGAL AID FROM THE BRAZILIAN COMMUNIST PARTY TO THE COMMUNIST PARTY, USA."

The information in the enclosed LHM was orally furnished on 4/25-29/66 by CG 5824-S* to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The enclosed LHM has been classified "~~Top Secret~~" since unauthorized disclosure of the information set forth therein could reasonably result in the identification of this source, who is furnishing information on the highest level concerning the international communist movement, thus adversely affecting the national security.

In order to further protect the identity of this source, the enclosed LHM has been shown as having been prepared in Washington, D. C.

In connection with the information set forth in

- ③ - Bureau (Encls. 4) (RM)
 ① - New York (100-134637) (Encl. 1) (RM)
 1 - Chicago

RWH/mes
 (5)

6 MAY 17 1966

Approved: _____

Sent _____

M

Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

65 APR 27 1966

CG 134-46 Sub B

the enclosed LHM, CG 5824-S* advised that this information had been furnished to GUS HALL, General Secretary, Communist Party (CP), USA, on 4/27/66. When furnished this information, HALL stated he was in favor of providing the assistance requested by the Brazilian CP and would be in contact with JOHN ABT, CP, USA attorney, on that date. He noted that if ABT himself cannot go to Brazil, he would have ABT attempt to find another available attorney.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.

May 10, 1966

~~TOP SECRET~~

REQUEST FOR LEGAL AID FROM THE
BRAZILIAN COMMUNIST PARTY TO THE
COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

In April, 1966, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised as follows:

During discussions in March, 1966, a representative of the Brazilian Communist Party made a request to the Communist Party, USA for legal aid. Specifically, this request to the Communist Party, USA was for that Party to attempt to locate an attorney in the United States willing to travel to Brazil and participate in the legal defense of Luis Carlos Prestes, General Secretary, Brazilian Communist Party, and other Party leaders who will soon be tried in absentia by the Brazilian Government. If such a lawyer could be found by the Communist Party, USA, the Brazilian Communist Party representative provided the following contact address for such person in Rio de Janeiro: Brazil

Doctor Sinval Palmeiras
Ave. Rio Branco No 106, 150
Telephone Number H2 1138

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~Group 1~~

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-5528

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

FBI

Date: 5/10/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS-C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and three copies and for the New York Office one copy of a letterhead memorandum entitled, "XV Congress of Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union, May, 1966."

The information appearing in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was orally furnished by CG 5824-S* during the period 4/25-29/66 to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified ~~TOP SECRET~~ since unauthorized disclosure of the information set forth therein could reasonably result in the identification of this source who is furnishing information on the highest level concerning the international communist movement thus adversely affecting the national security.

To further protect the identity of this source, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been prepared at Washington, D.C.

- ③-Bureau (Enc. 6) (RM)
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 3) (Info) (RM)
1-Chicago

RW:MDW

WES:MDW

REC 36

6 MAY 17 1966

Approved: _____

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

65 APR 25 1966

CG 134-46 Sub B

According to CG 5824-S*, a formal invitation to send a delegate to the 15th Congress of the Leninist Young Communist League (LYCL) of the Soviet Union, issued in the name of S. PAVLOV, Secretary, Central Committee, LYCL of the Soviet Union, was turned over to the CP, USA fraternal delegation to the 23rd Congress of the CPSU in 3/66. While this invitation specifically mentions one delegate from the U.S. to the 15th Congress, there was a meeting held on 4/12/66 with LYCL representatives, participated in by the source, HENRY WINSTON, HYMAN LUMER, and JAMES JACKSON, at which time the number of U.S. guests was increased to two. It was agreed by the LYCL that they would pay all the expenses for these two individuals.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau and New York is one Xerox copy each of the original invitation from the LYCL of the Soviet Union signed by PAVLOV and received in 3/66 plus one Xerox copy each of the official English translation which was prepared by the LYCL.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.

May 10, 1966

~~TOP SECRET~~

XV CONGRESS OF LENINIST YOUNG
COMMUNIST LEAGUE OF THE SOVIET
UNION, MAY, 1966

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, in April, 1966, advised as follows:

The XV Congress of the Leninist Young Communist League (LYCL) of the Soviet Union is to convene in Moscow, USSR, on May 17, 1966. The Congress will hear and discuss the report of the Central Committee of the LYCL of the Soviet Union and define the tasks of the Komsomol for the coming years. Four thousand delegates are expected to be in attendance from the LYCL of the Soviet Union.

There also will be foreign guests present at this Congress. Over one hundred invitations have been sent to foreign organizations, not only Young Communist Leagues, but progressive, left and liberation organizations, to send fraternal delegations. The Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) has been specifically invited to send two such delegates. The Central Committee, LYCL of the Soviet Union, will cover all the expenses connected with the visit of such foreign delegations to the Soviet Union. After the Congress has completed its work, these same foreign delegations will be given the opportunity of making a tour of the Soviet Union in order that they might become better acquainted with the life of the Soviet youth and the activities of the Komsomol organizations.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~Group 1~~

~~excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-5529

ENCLOSURES (2) TO BUREAU FROM CHICAGO:

One Xerox copy of formal invitation from
LYCE of SU to CP, USA

One Xerox copy of English translation of
above

RE: SOLO
IS-C

Bufile 100-428091
CGfile 134-46-Sub B

Transmitted via CGairtel to Bureau 5/10/66

100-428091-5529

Пролетарии всех стран, соединяйтесь!

Всесоюзный Ленинский Коммунистический Союз Молодежи

ЦЕНТРАЛЬНЫЙ КОМИТЕТ

ЛКСМ

„29“ марта 1966 г.

Национальный исполком
Компартии США
Молодежная секция

Дорогие товарищи!

17 мая 1966 года в Москве откроется очередной XV съезд Всесоюзного Ленинского Коммунистического Союза Молодежи.

На съезде предполагается заслушать и обсудить отчет Центрального Комитета ВЛКСМ и определить задачи комсомола на предстоящий период.

Центральный Комитет ВЛКСМ с удовольствием приглашает на съезд представителя Вашей организации.

После завершения работы съезда зарубежным гостям будет предоставлена возможность совершить поездку по Советскому Союзу для ознакомления с жизнью советской молодежи и работой комсомольских организаций.

Все расходы, связанные с поездкой в Советский Союз, возмет на себя ЦК ВЛКСМ.

Просим информировать нас о получении приглашения, а также сообщить фамилию Вашего представителя на XV съезд ВЛКСМ.

Секретарь ЦК ВЛКСМ

Павлов
Павлов

100-43891-5589

Communist Party of the USA
National Committee
Youth Section

Dear Comrades,

The XVth Congress of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union is to open in Moscow on May 17, 1966.

The Congress is supposed to hear and discuss the report of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union and define the tasks of the Komsomol for the coming years.

The Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union cordially invites your organisation to send one representative to the Congress.

After the Congress the foreign guests will be given an opportunity to make a tour of the Soviet Union for getting acquainted with the life of the Soviet youth and the activities of the Komsomol organisations.

The Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union will cover all the expenses connected with the visit to the Soviet Union.

Please confirm receipt of our invitation and also inform us of the name of your representative to the XVth Congress of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union.

S. Pavlov,
Secretary,
Central Committee of the
Leninist Young Communist
League of the Soviet Union

100-428091-5529

SAC, Chicago (134-46 Sub B)

June 8, 1966

Director, FBI (100-428091) - 5530

SOLO
IS - C

REGISTERED MAIL

Attached is the translation which you requested by letter
dated 5/10/66. ~~xxxx airtel~~

The contents thereof, where pertinent, must be reported
under appropriate captions and afforded whatever investigative
attention is necessary.

Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in
this connection is set forth below:

Returned herewith.

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

1 - New York (100-134637) - Enclosure

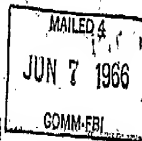
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attn.: Mr. Baumgardner), sent direct with
enclosure

JBC:sdh

(5)

Enc. (3)

ENCLOSURE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

65 JUN 20 1966

TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

(Continuation of Appendix A, "Plan of Studies on Social Situations" by Jiri Nehnevajsa, of report on Project Camelot.)

The greatest differences concerning the present state of different social problems and the expectations of their future direction may be polished. In some instances, this is a very wise focus. It entertains the notion that the present situation admits certain futures. Some of these futures "are produced" through a variety of complex interactions by many individuals. Some move through the actions of the government on other institutions or other groups within a society. Other changes are planned because there exists or may exist policies intended to produce changes in some desired directions.

We therefore propose to identify some groups important for the future. The smallest list of problems would include:

- a. Government regimes
- b. Industrial field
- c. Agricultural field
- d. Educational programs
- e. Health programs
- f. International relations
- g. Economic planning
- h. Agrarian reform
- i. Control of production facilities

For each one of these areas, we can identify admissible futures which "happen" or are influenced in different degrees. One important aspect of the individual imagination is precisely the evaluation of different outcomes

TRANSLATED BY: *sdh*

June 2, 1966

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- 37 -

ENCLOSURE

100-424091-5536

which might confront it or its society. These evaluations include estimations of:

- a. Similarity of different futures
- b. Aspirations of different futures
- c. Aspirations attributed to other individuals and groups

This produces a sort of geography of expectations. The alternatives of the futures, if they come about, effect individuals in different ways. There are consequences for them. These are consequences for the principal values. Therefore, there is a difference if the futures come about, partly due to the particular actions of each individual or the actions of other individuals and groups. In an exceptional case, they may come about regardless of the activities of any person, as happens when determining activities of life are applied. However, data is needed about the power which the individuals believe to have in order to change the course of events and the power which they attribute to others. Since these are estimations of power, more than "power" in a real sense, we shall refer to the data concerning the efficacy and the attributes of the efficacy. These show up in the form of perceptions of an individual who can effect the course of events in many and different ways. Now, some directions which the course of events seems to have taken may be highly undesirable for an individual. Even so, other individuals and groups enjoy institutionalized power; they have authority to control some events.

This leads to another necessity: we need information on perceptions of authority. This means specifically that we must have information on:

- a. Who visibly has authority over an individual and in what aspects of life;
- b. Who has visible authority to direct the course of events in directions desirable for an individual;
- c. Under what conditions defiance of authority is suitable;
- d. Under what conditions defiance of authority may take violent form and

and under what conditions the violence is considered legal;

- e. How individuals get along with respect to norms concerning defiance of authority;
- f. How individuals get along with respect to norms concerning the use of violence.

Individuals can perceive many present problems. They can anticipate future problems. But this does not automatically mean that the need to resolve these problems is effected by them in any way. This will depend upon their interests and obligations. In other words, we must also have information on the things in which the individuals are interested and those which are more important for them than for others. In a sense, this becomes an inquiry on the different types of futures which concern them on different levels. For some, the options of the Agrarian Reform are made more important than the housing problems or government regimes. In another sense, this focus involves an evaluation of the relative importance of the principal values: how important is the increase of risk as relevant to the increase of instruction, etc. This is an indication of the aspirations, as their level and direction, (in some aspects of life, such aspirations). The needs of information relative to the perceptual focus may be listed as follows:

- a. Information on the individual's position on the principal values -- that is, where he stands by himself and in relation to others. These are the previously cited values of power, well-being, instruction, etc.;
- b. Information on the changes expected in the condition of these principal values, as well as the reasons for the changes, good and bad;
- c. Information on the perceptions of the responsibilities for directing the obtaining and distribution of the social products which improve these values. This may be the individual himself, the government, or some special institution;
- d. Information on the present state of the principal social problems; such as a description of the individual with respect to some of these problems (unemployment, poverty, sickness) and a description of the social state;

e. Information on the changes expected in the principal social problems together with the reasons for these expectations;

f. Information on the perceptions of the responsibilities in the direction and control of such social problems;

g. Information on similarity, desire and desirable attributes which belong to different futures of the system, in all its characteristics as well as with reference to specific aspects of life which are strategically important for the social, political and economic development;

h. Information on the sense of power (efficacy) of the individual himself in influencing the course of events and his perceptions of the efficacy of strategic groups within the society and information on the perceptions of authority, including its present uses (relative to the individual) and its misuse, conditions for defiance of authority with actions of variable intensity, including violence, and re-socialization of norms with respect to the legitimation of authority as well as defiance of authority;

j. Information on the interests, obligations and aspirations of the individual. The interests have a relation to the importance of social problems (such as d and e below), and the aspirations belong to the principal values (such as in a and b).

This focus contains a built-in prohibition to handle any estimation of the effects of government actions. In fact, the different futures which are empirically evaluated may be derived from aggregates of real problems of action, such as in health, education, housing, agrarian reform, etc. However, we do not obtain direct information on the present effects of future government actions, but we can obtain estimates of the anticipated effects of future government actions, even when these actions take place or not.

D. Special Provisions

The studies of systems will be performed in an unstable world. These are studies of the instabilities

within the operational framework of social systems. However, it remains necessary to provide oneself with many old methods, in case a major crisis comes up in one or many of the systems under study.

The old methods would provide us two alternative strategies. For one, they must permit the change of one system to another if these studies can be harmed by the continuation of serious internal problems. In the second place, they must allow us to be opportune and to use an existing crisis as a special base for an analysis. This is a preferred method. It must be chosen over the retirement of a certain system if, despite a given crisis, the continuation of the investigation is to continue being possible. Under these circumstances, nevertheless, some preparatory measures are necessary. The specific instruments of inquiry and the observations will be standardized in all systems. But the context of the instruments with reference to certain parties or political movements and specific programs of change may be effected by the characteristics of each system. This is obvious, but it means that an instrument must be designed for an old system to which we can resort if the conditions demand it. In the second place, no active crisis may be scientifically studied in progress, unless we are prepared for these studies ahead of time. The second alternative demands the development of instruments contingent to the occurrence of the different possible crises. This is feasible for law itself, because the Camelot Plan will then be prepared to take advantage of different situations as they are needed. The old provisions are of the low cost - high efficiency type.

V. Approaches

In order to learn the information and needs in the study system of the Camelot Plan, different types of inquiries have been considered. Its naturalness depends mainly upon the characteristics of the information, because the different methods of compiling data are suited to different types of information.

A. Study of the description system.

The purpose of this study is to describe the present state of a particular social system in such a way that the description will be comparable to other systems and to the descriptions implicit in the study of the analytical case.

The study first includes an identification of the variables in the terms in which the system must be described. However, an inventory of descriptives is used. These descriptives are types of economic, demographic, political and social data applicable to the system as a whole.

The variables of descriptives must be such that they are comparable not only from system to system, but these same variables may be used to characterize alternative levels of analysis, subsystems and organizations.

The values of these variables will define the present state of the system or of a subsystem when it applies to this level. The study contemplates that the same description will be produced for a standardized past period, giving the comparable information as to the state of the system five or ten years before. The relation between the descriptions of the past and the present of course produce basic tendencies of data.

B. Study of the normative plan.

The purpose of this study is to describe the normative relations which different basic institutions, a number of strategic organizations and the needs of recruiting for important social roles include. The study includes analysis of power and configurations of authority within each institution and organization, through them and for the social system as a whole. In a similar way, it includes the delineation of the system of stratification as it is implicit in the predominate division of work and distribution of power. There is an emphasis on the asset (?) - product relations, together with the intra-institutional and organizational procedures which respond to conversion of the assets(?) into products.

The investigation is concerned with the disposition

of the products from the point of view of their supposed destination and use. It is also concerned with the sources of assets (?).

The information will be based on an analysis of written material which specifies the objectives of certain institutions and organizations and the means to attain them. That information will be backed up by thorough interviews of a number of individuals at each level of the institutional hierarchy as well as institutions and organizations related by assets (?) or products with the institution under study. An inventory of outstanding organizations will be produced. These organizations will include at least:

- a. political parties
- b. political movements, although not completely organized
- c. nobler organizations and movements
- d. peasant organizations and movements
- e. youth organizations and movements
- f. professional organizations which act not only in their professional areas but also as pressure or interest groups in the political system
- g. women's organizations and movements
- h. religious organizations and movements.

From the evidence documented and backed up by personal interviews of key individuals, information will be obtained concerning:

- a. open programs
- b. means to attain programs
- c. rules which govern leadership
- d. rules which govern recruitment of members.

- e. formal relations with other organizations
- f. cadre of the organization, identifying the hierarchy from the smallest unit to the global organizational level.

At the individual level, an analysis of the selected habits and customs contributes to the description. There are particular customs which may introduce as digressions the infractions of the activities of others, and customs and habits which are related to the conduct of intra-personal or intra-group conflicts. There will be a documented analysis of the songs and reports related to defiance of authority, hero worship and legitimization of violence. As an aspect of the delineation process, we shall analyze a chosen number of study texts, mainly of reading, which reveal the norms which guide the conflicts and their solutions. Child-like books will be generally used as the principal source of information on the processes of socialization of violence.

The products of this study of delineation are statements of prescriptions and prohibitions, preferences and permits which apply to the relations between institutions and organizations, between individuals with different roles within the same institution or organization, and among individuals with different roles in different institutions or organizations. The products of this study are also statements of dependencies; these are statements on the resources, human or symbolic assets (?) upon which an institution or organization depends for its capacity to produce the necessary products. The products of this study are statements on the relations of authority and of the characteristics of the stratification system. Finally, the products concern the statements on legitimate methods to impose authority, from both the points of view of distribution of rewards to assure obedience and the distribution of punishments for divergence and to avoid future deviations.

C. Inquiries

We plan to gather information through samplings of the entire population, together with non-proportional samples among strategic elite groups. The elites which might be disproportionately included are, at least:

- a. political elites

- b. business and labor elites
- c. religious elites
- d. military elites
- e. communication elites

Since the need of collecting data on this basis is considerable, there are three alternative strategies:

- a. If possible, all important data will be obtained in a long personal interview.
- b. If this is not possible, all important data will be obtained in two or three shorter interviews, but with the same questions.
- c. If this is not possible either, the aspects of the inquiry will be divided into a maximum of three main instruments and each one will be used in a separate sample of questions, together with the standardized information included in all these samples.

Through these inquiries, we propose:

- a. To establish models of the population's activity.
- b. To compare the expectations for the future in relation to the perceptions of the present state of affairs and to measure its hopes and fears.
- c. To weigh perceptions of authority as legitimate or illegitimate.
- d. To measure the importance of different facts on the social level and of questions in particular.
- e. To judge its own ideas of power and the attribution of efficacy before important groups within the society.
- f. To judge its perceptions on the location of responsibilities of various social functions and on the solution of problems.

That we must gather information on the characteristics of the themes, their interaction with others, the

situation with respect to communications, seems too obvious to merit special emphasis.

The results of the inquiries are analytical descriptions of the social system in both its present state and anticipated futures. These descriptions include statements on the prospects, as well as those plans which cannot be carried out and why. They include statements on the fears, including those which cannot be realized and why. Standardized instruments will be used in all system studies so that the same type of observations will be made in each case.

Two contingencies are built into this scheme. One refers to the crisis, the other to the significant changes in the social system during the period of the Camelot Plan's existence. The first contingency demands the perfection and preparation of an instrument to be used in case of serious difficulties.

It is planned that one part of the initial sampling be interviewed again as a model, together with the increase in the sampling through new questionings. If important governmental actions take place or other important changes are produced in the interim period, especially in the direction of some of the futures on which the initial sampling obtains information, the study must be repeated. This must allow the poll-takers to use the same questions after a certain time, possibly along with addition interviews added to the model for reasons of control and due to habitual friction of the questions. These contingencies are aspects of this plan, but a specific decision to realize a study on the basis of "what is needed" or of "repetition" is not needed until this study becomes compulsory.

D. Study of Organizations

The preliminary results of the delineation study, relative to the organization, will have to allow a framework sufficient to permit us to design instruments for the data in the present operations of the particular organizations. This data includes:

- a. Present composition of the directive and its background.

b. Number of members and its growth through time.

c. Position which the organization assumes on a number of important matters. These are situations derived from the instruments of inquiry; various social and future problems of the society.

d. The way in which the organization views other organizations, what position it appears to adopt as to the facts.

The study introduces as a digression the examination of many small samplings of individuals from each chosen organization. The sample groups will include leaders and members.

E. Study of the Deductive Process

The study of the description system provides information on the present state of business. The present situation is a compulsion toward different changes. The study of delineation provides some of the rules which are supposed to be operating at different levels of the system. The inquiries furnish information on the receptions of various rules, configurations of authority, and anticipations of the future. The study of the deductive process uses the description of the system as a coaction, the norms of the system as rules, and the information of the inquiry as empirical parameters. It will be attempted to systematically vary each key variable and to try to develop a theoretical model of the way in which a key variable may be reflected throughout the entire system: what other change may be expected to be produced. The system of description, among other things, provides information on individuals from various classes. The information from the inquiries introduces estimations of support and opposition to different changes in the system. The combination of these sources of information, given a postulated change, gives indications of the possible increases in the impact of various processees within the system.

The results of the study of the deductive process must be converted into assets (?) within a crucial attempt at simulation and within an appropriated mathematical and chance model.

F. Effects of Governmental Actions

Three empirical types of study are used to discover the effects of government. These add up to the obvious importance of the study of the deductive process to the problem and, more importantly, of the possible necessity of a repeat inquiry, if the conditions of the system so indicate. The empirical studies in this field are small by nature. They deal with:

- a. Memory of the effect
- b. Hypothetical effect
- c. Observed effect.

The studies presuppose that we will produce an inventory of government programs. This inventory does not have to be based on what a government now plans upon carrying out. It may be derived from each important social situation on a spectre of real alternatives (that is, some government actions concerning living, poverty, or unemployment, etc.). In the memory studies, we plan to examine a small sampling of individuals on their recollections of effects in the past of certain government actions of a specific type. In order to minimize the problems associated with the fragility of the human memory, we will take recent and present government actions as points of departure. The study will examine:

- a. Knowledge of the action
- b. Estimated importance of the action
- c. Ability of the action to confront a problem to reach an objective for which it was possibly planned
- d. Perception of the direct or indirect consequences of the action.

We will take concrete actions from a number of aspects of life. Concrete actions normally effect individuals in different ways; some are specifically the targets of inactivity, while others are not. A small sampling must include two subsamplings; a group of individuals who are the subject of a given government action, and another group which is not.

In the studies of hypothetical results, we shall also select small samplings of questions and examine, under almost laboratory conditions, their expectations and conjectures on the impact which different governmental actions would have if they were carried out. We can explore within a full spectre of actions in a very short period of time.

In the study of observed results, we intend to have a small model "ready" at all times. There will be previously conducted polls with the entire inquiry system. Following certain governmental actions, subsequent to the initial interview, but actions which do not demand the "repetitive" version of the entire poll, we will re-examine the points of view of these few chosen polls.

The results of these studies, outstanding in themselves, provide important assets (?) within the study of the analytical case. They direct attention toward parallel governmental activities or analogies and indicate the probable results which "should" be discovered in the study of the case, examining in the light of the empirical evidence obtained in the inquiries of Memory, Hypothetical Results and Observed Result.

G. Participating Observation

It seems obvious that the Camelot Plan will have increasing needs in the field. These will demand the material presence of professionals in each society under study. Furthermore, the implementation of the delineation studies, the preparation of the phases in the field of inquiries and the handling of the study of governmental actions makes this necessary, and we plan to demand another requirement of those participating observers.

After the initial poll, it is hoped that the participating observer or observers will send regular reports on a standardized questionnaire to the general headquarters of Camelot. At this time, these reports are expected semi-monthly. They will be mainly for "verification," but they imply that members of our larger plan, nationals or "natives," will also be subject to a type of poll. We plan to build an instrument which will permit the participating observers to report changes in the social system, as well

as general and specific information on the most outstanding aspects of life which appear to have happened in the interim. Thus, if the position of a particular group with respect to a particular fact, goes through an apparent change, the report must give us such information. The format of the instrument to be used by the participating observer will come with the development of the poll techniques.

F B I

Date: 5/10/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) Attn: FBI Laboratory
 FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)
 SUBJECT: SOLO
 IS - C

Re Chicago airtels to the Bureau dated 5/3/66 and 5/4/66, enclosing portions of a document in the Spanish language concerning "Project Camelot," produced by the Special Operations Research Office of the American University, Washington, D. C.

On 5/5/66 pages 34 to 45 of the above-mentioned document were received at a Solo drop box maintained in New York City for receipt of communications from Canada. A Xerox copy of this portion of the document is enclosed herewith for the Bureau and New York. The Bureau is requested to treat this portion of the document in the same manner as the previous portions forwarded to the Bureau by Chicago airtels dated 5/3/66 and 5/4/66, i.e., to determine whether an English version of this document is available to be furnished to Chicago and New York or, if not, to have the Cryptanalysis-Translation Section of the FBI Laboratory prepare a translation and furnish copies to Chicago and New York.

For the information of the Bureau, CG 5824-S* offered the second portion of this document to GUS HALL, General Secretary, Communist Party (CP), USA, on 5/7/66.

- 1 - Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM)
 1 - New York (100-134637) (Encl. 1) (RM)
 1 - Chicago

WAB/mes

(6)

COPY AND ~~FILED~~ IN LAB
 FOR LAB ACTION AND REPORT

Approved: _____ Sent: _____ M Per: _____

Special Agent in Charge

CG 134-46 Sub B

to which HALL replied that he has no interest in "that old stuff" and instructed CG 5824-S* to furnish it directly to HENRY WINSTON, Vice Chairman, CP, USA, who had originally requested it from LUIS CORVALAN, General Secretary of the CP of Chile. Therefore, the second and third portions of this document will be furnished to HENRY WINSTON by CG 5824-S* at his next opportunity.

SAC, Chicago (134-46 Sub B)

June 6, 1966

Director, FBI (100-428091) - 5531

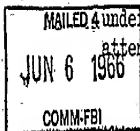
SOLO
IS - C

REGISTERED MAIL

Jho

airtel

Attached is the translation which you requested by airtel dated 5/4/66.



The contents thereof, where pertinent, must be reported under appropriate captions and afforded whatever investigative attention is necessary.

Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in this connection is set forth below:

Returned herewith.

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

1 - New York (100-134637) - Enclosure

1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. Baumgardner), sent direct with enclosure

Enc.

JBC:csj
(5)
ENCLOSURE
JUN 16 1966

5-5-66
7-2-66

11-10-66

TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

(Continuation of report on Project Camelot.)

APPENDIX A

PLAN OF STUDIES ON SOCIAL SITUATIONS

Jiri Nehnevajsa.

I. Introduction

This is a preliminary exposition of the plan of investigation of the study systems of the Camelot Plan. The moment any focus of the studies has an infinite quantity of information from which various theoretical models of the system may be produced, there exists the need for simplification. The method used to establish the categories of appropriate, less pertinent and inappropriate information must be related to the fundamental purposes of the Camelot Plan. Therefore, the processes of inclusion or exclusion of data are guided by the objective of the total investigation.

The purpose of this exposition is:

- (a) To provide an exposition set up, from now on, in such a way that some limits may be established to determine what is very appropriate, less appropriate and possibly inappropriate.
- (b) To identify the groups of data which appear to be of strategic importance to the Camelot investigation systems and which help or are helped by the studies of analytic cases and the project's simulation effort.
- (c) To specify the most definite needs of data in each group of variables.
- (d) To indicate the most important means for the needs of data to be realized.

TRANSLATED BY *js*

June 1, 1966

100-428091-5531

- 22 -

ENCLOSURE

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b7c

This present explanation of the plan is tentative, in that later methodological and theoretical analyses may indicate some changes in emphasis or alterations of the basic philosophy with a consequent refocusing, on the level of concrete variables and their manipulation. Nevertheless, the needs of data examined in this document could suffer large modifications. We feel that the present needs are minimal and that up-coming changes in the investigation plan will increase in variety or will contribute to later finishing touches.

II. Objectives

In the investigation of Camelot systems, we consider the following objectives the most important:

- 1) To observe and analyze the types of tension which operate within and over each system subjected to analysis.
- 2) To observe and analyze the sources of tension in relation to each type of tension.
- 3) To observe and analyze the distribution of circumstances subjected to tension through the systems.

By types of tension we mean problems within and among systems which are related to the outstanding aspects of human existence. These "aspects" of life, in turn, pertain to large values and necessities, such as power, learning, respect, security, love, etc. Types of tension are consequently related to the operations of institutions, organizations and individuals responsible for the means of acquiring and distribution of power, learning, respect, etc.

The sources of tension are two. They have to do first with the reasons which apparently or really explain the epidemiology of the tensions, and a second place with the agents, collective or others, which are responsible for these difficulties.

The distribution of tensions is related to the frequency of different problematic situations. It is also related to the individual and collective correlation of each tension, that is, other characteristics of the people and their organizations with which a predominance of a determined tension is

related. It concerns the allied predominance of many or different tensions and their correlatives.

The emphasis on systems of problems, their sources and distribution, also through deduction, leads to the identification of areas of life in which such problems either do not exist or exist on a much lower level. Thus the focus of tensions includes the idea of stable and stabilizing elements and relations within the social system.

The identification of tensions and their distributions constitute the initial step in the analysis of conditions conducive to internal wars. But this does not mean that internal wars are produced simply when certain tensions prevail under particular conditions. Rather, different forms of instability appear in the system, and internal violence is the last choice which man uses to fight apparent or real injustices. Thus the focus situates the occurrence of internal war at the end of a scale whose grades include different types of protest actions. The circumstances under which this conduct assumes the incipient or most advanced form of violence are precisely those points concerning which the required data must be analyzed, and this necessarily includes devaluation of the circumstances although they may be problematical, in which case the extreme choice is not selected and the system remains relatively stable. Camelot's emphasis on prior conditions and precipitators of internal wars reflects the interest in the types, sources and distribution of tensions which increase the probabilities of internal violence, in contrast to other alternatives which now lead to such violence. The analytical process is the theoretical exclusion of those variables and situations which do not effect the system. The success of this objective shows that the needs of data must be such that they permit the testing of a variety of theories concerning internal wars and other processes of destabilization in social systems. The need to be able to test various theories, which restricts the strategy of selecting data, but comes from the fact that no single theory may be considered adequate, and the surrender to a single theory at this stage of the project's development could endanger its success.

Many government actions affect the present state of the system. Thus these actions may be in part responsible for the existence of these problems. They may aggravate and not alleviate the existing difficulties. From this comes the second principle orientation of Project Camelot: the necessity of systematically considering the effects of government

actions on the social system, but principally from the advantageous point in which such activities have a destabilizing effect or aggravate existing tensions. This provides the occasion to identify those actions or types of actions which do not lead to instability, preserving or aggravating existing difficulties.

The third point in the orientation of the Camelot Plan concerns the recompilation of data, not as a precondition for the analysis, but as a result of the project. These are needs for data in the sense that the later use and subsequent standardizing operations must qualify the conditions of the systems and later of the special frame of Project Camelot. These needs of data must come from the analyses of the systems of studies in conjunction with the investigation of the analytical case and of the simulation effort. The needs will be that data and its reports which prove themselves particularly valuable in foretelling the different forms of social instability, the conditions prior to internal wars and the effects of the alternative political measures of the government on the social system, whose initial stage is known or may be known. What must be done is to make the initial stage a base for the study of known or to-be-known processes of destabilization. This is also an aspect of the objectives of information needs of Project Camelot.

III. Social Systems

Social systems are defined by the interdependence of their components. This means that the condition of a particular component has a particular relation with the conditions of other components. This also means that any change in the conditions of a special component has consequences in the conditions of others. In fact, the components themselves are explained in terms of such functional connections. The components of a system are precisely those elements which relate the interdependence among them.

To identify the components of a system, different levels of abstraction serve the purpose. At one level we may speak of social institutions as the principal sub-systems through which different labor objectives are sought and which correspond in various aspects. On another level, we might consider organizations and communities which could be elements of each sub-system or could, by their functions, cut through the institutional realm as political parties and movements do. We can also speak of individuals, who may be considered as the main actors in different communities, organizations and special institutions. In the limiting case, they receive only some of the products of the organizations or institutions and are therefore in relation to clients with certain aspects of

organized society. An analysis of systems with an emphasis on the levels of the component thus confuses consideration of the relations of institutions, organizations and individuals and the consequences of the changes in each component at each level and at the levels of attraction of the remaining components.

Now we must examine the problem in its entirety in a different manner. Systems imply structures, processes and perceptions. The first is the normative dimension of the system which gives rise to the articulation of institutions, union of communities and organizations and the social roles which place the individual within the institutions and organizations, and also the relations among them. The process aspect of the system is its action. It concerns what happens in the normative model when human beings are face to face and using inhuman resources and facilities. The perceptual dimension concerns the activities and values of men responsible for the socialization of the normative order or for its relative absence and which is responsible for the way in which the present system works, given its normative order.

An analysis of systems must also be based on the study of model activities and in reference to the attitude of states which are pertinent to the levels of institutions and organizations, as well as the relations of entities (institutions, organizations, individuals) on their level and at intermediate levels. The normative focus indicates how it is supposed that the system must be organized and how it must function. The focus of activities indicates how . . . (illegible)

The perceptual level provides important explications for convergence and divergence among the operational normative systems and gives us a key for anticipation of the increase or decrease in discrepancies among planned and present systems.

There may be social tensions relative to each level of the system and with reference to each normative, processal and perceptual analytical focus. These are the problems of conflicting and contradictory norms, conflicting and contradictory activities and conflicting and incompatible attitudes and values. At the same time, tensions are induced through the analytical focus: conflicts between norms and activities, norms and perceptions and perceptions and activities.

Each type of tension has its history.. There are models in which determined conflicts have succeeded in the past; and there are tendencies which link the past to the present. Each tension has a present as part of its definition, in the present state of the system. Each tension has a future in which it is referred to the increase or decrease of its intensity or it is maintained within its present state. Each system also has a potential of future problems and difficulties through which it is converted into a key of analytical anticipation of the tensions which sleep in the norms, processes and perceptions.

(Pages 8A and 9A missing)

The three main axes in the study of systems are:

<u>Levels</u>	<u>Foci</u>	<u>Periods</u>
Institutions	Normatives	Past
Organizations	Processal	Present
Individuals	Perceptual	Future

The three foci are analytically applied at each level in relation to each period.

We do not need to study all the institutions, organizations, and individuals, nor all the norms, processes, attitudes and values. We cannot study all the elements and foci in respect to all important periods of time. These must be reduced to those points which are strategically significant in the attainment of the objectives of the study. The largest problems must be reconceptualized and made more manageable on both the theoretical and empirical levels. The conditions of needs of data in the study of systems in the Camelot Plan are such operational changes.

IV. Needs of Data

a) Normative Focus

Social institutions work to produce some products. These products may be symbols, persons, goods, or a combination of those. The symbols may be information, directive or both. But some products, in this large sense, are expected to be

produced within the field of institutional activity. Empirical questions refer to the type, quantity, frequency and opportunity of the product. They are also concerned with clarity with which the product is normatively identifiable. They also bear a relation with the problems of the sub-products of institutional activities, which may be unexpected but necessary products in an instrumental sense, for the permanence of the institution itself.

The products have some destinations, since it is hoped that they will be used by other institutions, organizations or individuals. In part, the destination of the institutional products may be intra-institutional. What happens and where the products of institutional activity go are aspects of the way in which an institution is related with the rest of the social structure. Those institutions, organizations or individuals for whom the products of a certain institution are basic for their activities may be considered dependent upon it. Consequently, the products of one area of social activity are expensive in other areas. The extent of the dependency is related in a certain way with the consequences for institution B or organization C or individual D, of not receiving the products of institution A, which it is supposed to have received.

Thus, the generation of certain products depends upon the assets. Some may be intra-institutional by nature but may link determined institutions with other units of the social system. The assets may also be resources, people or symbols (information and/or directive). One aspect of the normative analysis of a system demands the identification of assets which it is hoped will flow to determined institutions, organizations or individuals, coming from identifiable sources which, in turn, are institutions, organizations or individuals.

Neither the origin of the assets nor the destination of the products is necessarily limited by the borders of societies. Therefore, social systems are not necessarily identical to the societies, and often they are not. The process of converting assets into products introduces the establishing of procedures. These procedures, which are institutional in a sense, become definitions of activities associated with different social roles. These roles are ordered in such a way that their lateral and vertical relations lead to the hoped-for manipulation, with the purpose of having the product produced at the institution's crucial moment. But this means that the activities of the roles themselves entail

the specification of the assets for each role and the sources of such assets, intra- or extra-institutional like the products of the concrete role which are converted into assets for the roles which the said activities are fundamental (whether they are alone or accompanied by products of many other roles).

Rules which govern the required social activity of each role and on which it depends and with those which depend on it are the principal aspects of the normative order of an institutional field. A hierarchial arrangement of the interdependent jobs brings about the existence of at least one chain of command, and often many. A hierarchy is the stratified order of a specific institution. The chain of command is identified with the distribution of authority, and the authority, in turn, makes legitimate the steps which strengthen our exigencies. It reflects a capacity to realize certain tasks through determined actions through the part of all those who are subordinated to the norms of authority, and it has to do with the capacity of applying sanctions to assure that the needs are answered to a reasonable extent.

An institution, like a hierarchial factory of social roles, can be analyzed in terms of expectations of the action, associated with each role, including those expectations which link various roles among themselves. These links are relations of such dependencies such that a role must obtain products of others or many others, like assets, which it must produce. A specific product role like asset, with respect to another or other roles. These relations are also present relations in such a way that there are prescriptions which are barely clear as to the legitimacy of the directive actions.

Also outstanding are the mechanisms by which the institutional model of norms is activated. This means that some social dynamics serve to assure the obligations of important social roles in all institutional fields. The norms which reflect the basic model are known as recruiting necessities. They are explicit or understood statements of the characteristics of the actor of the role, if he is permitted to play a certain social part. These are especially interesting because they can bring about the exclusion or inclusion of complete categories of individuals and of their set social roles. The process of normative delineation at the institutional level includes at least the following types of data:

a) The identification of institutional products, their sum, frequency and opportunity (although some of these categories are not equally important in all institutions), including the possible lack of clarity with which these products are normatively specified.

b) The destination of these institutional products, in order to determine other institutions, organizations and individuals for which the products become assets (?). This leads especially to an analysis of the consequences of not providing such inter-related institutions, organizations and individuals, the needed products or the small quantity without the hope of frequency or inappropriate intervals.

c) Identification of the institutional assets (?) from the advantageous point of view of their types, quantities, frequencies and intervals, and in relation to the needed, normative sources.

d) The data concerning the institutional procedures by which assets become products. This includes an analysis of the social roles within an institution, each one of their specific needs of assets (?), their concrete products and their destination, and their procedures to convert a specific type of asset (?) into a specific type of product.

e) Data on the hierarchical order of the roles within a particular institution, with emphasis on the relations of authorities. This includes data not only on the legitimate lines of command but also the procedures to impose these directives and the consequences of non-fulfillment within the institution.

f) Data on the necessities of recruiting for the principal roles in the institution and thus to be able to identify the qualities which the actors must have before they are permitted to perform any certain roles.

The types of institutions which must be explicitly taken into account in this analysis include at least the following social fields:

1. Family Institutions
2. Religious Institutions
3. Economic Institutions
4. Health Institutions
5. Judicial Institutions

6. Military Institutions
7. Political Institutions
8. Diplomatic Institutions
9. Educational Institutions
10. Communications Institutions
11. Scientific Institutions
12. Charity Institutions.

Each of these institutions is articulated at different levels. Each institutional area may be broken down into sub-systems, and these into sub-systems, and so on. The needs of data on different levels are the same for each institution, with a change only in focus. The needs of data concerning an institutional field must be produced from the information concerning the sub-systems and components. The principal products of institutional activity are important to the interests of Camelot, because they effect the key values and necessities. They increase, maintain or decrease important values. The types of things which the name values include at least:

- a. Well-being
- b. Knowledge
- c. Power
- d. Wealth
- e. Security
- f. Confidence
- g. Respect
- h. Rectitude
- i. Emotion
- j. Health

This means that the function of different institutions may be described in terms of their effect upon values such as those tentatively identified above. Even so, there are norms which belong to common labor-union definitions of "well-being" in which what an individual deserves is described; there are also norms concerning "distribution of power," etc.

Many organizations are sub-systems of particular institutions; Some are simultaneously part of many institutional fields. But the normative design of many organizations and the relations among them and with different institutions contemplate identical data needs.

In this area of emphasis, the data consists of programs, organization tables, work description, expert expositions from within and without an institution or organization.

The data includes identifiable statistics concerning the products. The time element contemplates consideration of previous, future and present programs and their planning as relative to this report.

An analytical identification of normative conflicts within an institution and among them is essentially a routine of testing prescriptions and prohibitions which are incompatible among them or which introduce problems of time and energy allowance.

B. Focus of the Process

At the level of social institutions and of organizations, the data necessary for an evaluation of the operative circumstances in the system include:

- a. Descriptions of what is presently happening,
- b. Identification of discrepancies between norms and activities,
- c. Identification of the reasons for these discrepancies.

"What is now happening" refers, of course, to the present product and its present destination and use as related to the normative, expected model. It refers to the flowing of the present assets and not the expected assets.

"What is now happening" includes consideration of actions which branch off into different roles. It includes a preoccupation with non-temporizing actions and challenges to authority. It includes data on the misuse or nonuse of authority, the misuse or nonuse of sanctions which assure obedience. The problem also concerns the operation of informal recruiting of norms, which may be in disagreement with the recruiting of expectations associated with particular roles.

There are numerous roles in each social institution. Their inter-relations are very complex. To try to describe them at the normative level and at the operational level seems possible in a single poll, however extensive it may be.

The needs of data on present operations connected with the norms appropriate to those operations need some simplification. It is consequently presumed that only some key positions within each institution may be the object of a careful analysis together with the total institutional model and sub-systems. For example, it may be sufficient to consider the following roles in conjunction with political institutions; the President, Senator, Deputy, Minister, high administrative officials, public clerks, political assembly men, political party chiefs and various parallel roles on lower levels of government, as far down as the community.

From the point of view of the operations, the data consists of quantified and quantifiable evidence relative to the present products and assets (?). The data consists of characteristics of the actors of roles so that they may be confronted with recruiting models. The data consists of reports concerning intra- or inter-institutional problems and the means to solve them. In this case, the reports are statements by individuals known for their present and past experiences within the frame of their activities. In a sense, this is a type of critical analysis of the incident, in that the principal searching concerns location of the tension points, the apparently rational bases of the tension and the procedures to meet the problems.

With respect to individuals, the principal process of the study systems requests a type of geography of activities. These include:

- a. Activities of work,
- b. Activities in voluntary organizations and associations,
- c. Active objectives in free time,
- d. Passive objectives in free time,
- e. Religious activities,
- f. Informal social activities.

The data consists of real reports by the people on their activities. The format specifically requests that we find out:

- a. What the people do,
- b. When,
- c. How often,
- d. Its intensity,
- e. With whom and for whom,
- f. Why.

In a certain sense, this may be done by looking for a description of the "week type" together with information on other activities which normally are not obtained within the limits of a particular week. Alternatively, we shall draw up an inventory of the activities and obtain information from the points from (a) to (f) above. This does not exclude the acquisition of data on those conducts which a pre-established nominee may carelessly or premeditatedly omit.

Since the recruitment needs with respect to the social roles are attributes of individuals (such as sex, age, education, ability, etc.), The operations of the system are very influenced by the distribution of the outstanding attributes of the roles. Consequently, the needs of data include the gathering of information on outstanding attributes of people. These consist of attributes which a person cannot change by his own will, such as sex, age, color of skin, family, height, weight, possessions (they are the ones which a person has and may use at will and therefore they may become the attributes of another person) and acquisitions (they are those which a person cannot regulate, sell, change, such as educational titles, medals, prestige).

This data may be obtained through reports on various censuses or by directly taking existing statistics of a demographic variety. But since any interpretation of the information obtained by polling individuals depends in part upon the characteristics of the informants, the idea of distribution of attributes is only a larger version of the "Face-sheet" regulars, information always used in polls.

C. Perceptions

The term "perception" is used here in its broadest sense. It includes the idea that the names have of themselves and of the world about them, away from the norms and the "facts" which describe their situation. It includes values, beliefs, fears, hopes, aspirations, interests, opinions. Some of these ideas of the world are very important to the objectives of Camelot.

The people are first located in an imaginary continuity of each one of the principal values: well-being,

respect, power, wealth, etc. They can therefore describe their actual position in the social system in terms of each one of the principal values and also in relation to other individuals and groups in the society. Secondly, they add expectations to these values. These are evaluations of the possible processes through which their present position becomes more or less stable, better or worse. Consequently, they anticipate stabilities and changes according to the principal values. They see the helpful or harmful forces which exist in their atmosphere. Some work or hope to work toward elevating the values of the individual, and others toward lowering them. Therefore, individuals evaluate the sources of the tensions which they identify, and the tensions are conditions in which an intended situation does not coincide with the existing one.

In an operational context, values become problems. The needs of data include preoccupation with the present state of different "problems" and their expected future direction. Even so, we need information on the causes attributed to the problems together with information on individuals, organizations and institutions supposedly responsible for alleviating certain problems.

These problems include:

- a. Unemployment,
- b. Housing,
- c. Poverty,
- d. Sickness,
- e. Nutrition,
- f. Salaries,
- g. Working Conditions,
- h. Prejudices,
- i. Crime,
- j. Inflation,
- k. Literacy,
- l. Population Explosion,
- m. Urban Expansion,
- n. Drug Addiction,
- o. Alcoholism,
- p. Prostitution,
- r. Illegitimacy.

Some of these problems stand out only as an image of/individual of his environment, community or society. Others stand out as both ideas of the environment and descriptions of a certain individual (and his family).

As we seek to measure these ideas against the present situation and the anticipation of the individual as to the future of these problems, this focus demands that we also obtain objective information on each problem and from every available source. The information on the present models of problems are aspects of the description of the entire system and of its many sub-systems.

F B I

Date: 5/4/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091) Attn: FBI Laboratory
 FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)
 SUBJECT: SOLO
 IS - C

B-Sherry

Re Chicago airtel dated 5/3/66, enclosing a 22 page document in the Spanish language concerning "Project Camelot," produced by the Special Operations Research Office of the American University, Washington, D. C., under the sponsorship of the U.S. Department of Defense; and New York airtel to Chicago dated 5/2/66 (Interoffice); forwarding an additional portion of this document to Chicago.

Referenced Chicago airtel noted that the 22 pages forwarded therewith to the Bureau, appear to be but a small portion of the entire document and additional portions may be received in the future. Referenced New York airtel advised that this 15 additional pages were received on 5/2/66 through a Solo drop box maintained in New York City. The entire background of the origin of this document is set forth in referenced Chicago airtel.

Enclosed herewith is one Xerox copy each of this document for the Bureau and New York.

The Bureau is requested to treat this document in the same manner as the previous portion forwarded by

- ④ - Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM)
 1 - New York (100-134637) (Encl. 1) (RM)
 1 - Chicago

WAB/mes
 (6)

REC-28 3 MAY 17 1966

COPY AND RETAINED IN LAB
 FOR LAB. ANALYSIS AND REPORT

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

CG 134-46 Sub B

Referred to Chicago
referenced Chicago airtel, i.e., to determine whether an English language version of this document is available to be furnished to Chicago and New York; if not, the Cryptanalysis Translation Section of the FBI Laboratory is requested to prepare a translation of this document and furnish copies to Chicago and New York.

~~TOP SECRET~~

ROUTE IN ENVELORE

May 12, 1966

BA
5010
MEETING BETWEEN LEADERS OF
THE COMMUNIST PARTY, USA; AND
THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF
THE SOVIET UNION, APRIL, 1966

1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Baumgardner
1 - Liaison
1 - Shaw

The following information was supplied by sources which have furnished reliable information in the past.

A meeting took place in the Soviet Union in April, 1966, between members of the Communist Party, USA, Delegation to the 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and several leading Soviet officials. Among those present at this meeting were Mikhail A. Suslov and Boris N. Ponomarev, Secretaries of the Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union; Henry Winston, Vice Chairman, Communist Party, USA; and James Jackson and Hyman Lumer, members of the Communist Party, USA, Secretariat.

Mikhail A. Suslov, in opening the discussion, commented, in essence, as follows:

cf
Ref
I want to thank the Communist Party, USA, for sending a delegation to our Congress. The participation of the Communist Party, USA, Delegation helped to raise the level of the Congress, providing an example of proletarian solidarity.

Henry Winston, in behalf of the Communist Party, USA, Delegation, stated, in essence, as follows:

per
We have been inspired by the realistic objectives of your five-year plan which has meaning for all humanity. The people in the United States are beginning to see the peace-loving role of the Soviet Union. The peace movement in the United States, which is becoming broader than ever, has its political aspects. A political bloc is developing led by Senators Robert F. Kennedy, J. William Fulbright and Wayne Morse. The next Congressional elections in the United States

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

100-428091

WGS:pah
(12)

APR 26 1966

REC-22

Group 1

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

MAY 18 1966

(SEE NOTE PAGE 3)

TELETYPE UNIT

~~TOP SECRET~~

**MEETING BETWEEN LEADERS OF
THE COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, AND
THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF
THE SOVIET UNION, APRIL, 1966**

will provide the forum for the continuing struggle against the "imperialist war" in Vietnam. The immediate problem is how to bring the war in Vietnam to an end. The Communist Party, USA, is confronted with the problem of supporting negotiations in the face of the refusal of both sides to engage in a meaningful exchange on the question of negotiations.

The objective conditions exist in the United States for a breakthrough of the Communist Party, USA, on an equal basis with other groups. This is why the Communist Party, USA, is holding a National Convention in New York City from June 22 through June 26, 1966. The Communist Party, USA, has issued a new draft program which is provoking the biggest public discussion ever in the United States. The Communist Party, USA, is reaching the "opinion makers" and the real public leaders in the United States.

Suslov continued his comments which, in essence, were as follows:

The fact that so many fraternal parties sent delegates to the Soviet Congress means that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union can move forward in the mobilization of the world communist movement. The presence of 86 fraternal parties at the Soviet Congress provided a striking contrast with the New Zealand Congress which represented only 250 members and at which there was no other delegation of a "real party" except the Communist Party of China.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union is pleased that solidarity with the Vietnamese people was stressed at the Soviet Congress. Soviet material aid and military assistance is literally flowing to Vietnam, which demonstrates that the Soviet Party is fulfilling its proletarian international duty. If the escalation of the war by the United States continues, the Soviet Union will send "more and more" aid to the Vietnamese people.

The Soviet Party is happy to hear of the emergence of new conditions favorable for the growth of the Communist Party, USA. The circulation of your Party's new draft program, telling the masses about the aims of communism, will undoubtedly enhance the prestige and influence of the Communist Party, USA.

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

MEETING BETWEEN LEADERS OF
THE COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, AND
THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF
THE SOVIET UNION, APRIL, 1966

The new five-year plan of the Soviet Union is of great scope and has great potential for advancement in living conditions and in defense capabilities. During the first three months the quotas for the five-year plan have been fulfilled 104 per cent. This shows we are on the proper course and should stick to it.

At this point, Boris N. Ponomarev commented, in essence, as follows:

There is a possibility to develop contacts between the Soviet Union and the United States along cultural lines, along scientific lines, on a government level and on the basis of public organizations. In view of the fact that the United States is waging an "aggressive war" against the people of Vietnam, how will the American public feel about this development of contacts?

James Jackson replied, in essence, as follows:

We are of the opinion that such contacts would not help the United States "war makers" but, on the contrary, would help the image of the Soviet Union in our country. The American people know that the Soviet Union is opposed to war, and this cultural exchange would not change that opinion but would help it. You should know that the cadres in the universities, the writers and so forth constitute the bases of the peace movement in our country.

Suslov interjected comments which, in essence, were as follows:

Three months ago someone from the United States Department of State made a request for a visa to come to the Soviet Union as a "tourist." We rejected such a "tour." What do you think will be the reaction of the United States Department of State to our request for visas for the delegates we intend to send to your Party's National Convention?

Jackson replied, in essence, as follows:

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

MEETING BETWEEN LEADERS OF
THE COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, AND
THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF
THE SOVIET UNION, APRIL, 1966

The best way to obtain visas is to do so as press correspondents who are coming to the United States to cover our Party's National Convention. By this and "other means," it should be possible to obtain visas for this purpose.

Because of the sensitive nature of the sources which furnished the above information, this communication is classified "~~TOP SECRET~~."

NOTE:

Classified "~~TOP SECRET~~" since unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source (CG 5824-S*) who is of continuing value and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave damage to the Nation. CG 5824-S* is referred to as sources in order to further protect the identity of this valuable source. Dissemination of this letterhead memorandum is being made to Honorable Marvin Watson, Special Assistant to the President; Honorable Dean Rusk, Secretary of State; Honorable Robert S. McNamara, Secretary of Defense; Vice Admiral William F. Raborn, Jr., Director of the Central Intelligence Agency; the Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General by routing slips. Data extracted from CGairtel 5/5/66 captioned "Solo, IS - C," which discloses that CG 5824-S* obtained this data while on Solo Mission 20 to the Soviet Union during the period 3/18/66 to 4/25/66. See memorandum Baumgardner to Sullivan 5/11/66, captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," prepared by WGS:pah.

~~TOP SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

RA **Memorandum ROUTE IN ENVELOPE**

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : Mr. Conrad *Ways*

DATE: May 13, 1966

FROM : *RA* F. Downing

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C *Big Apple*

Captioned case involves the Bureau's highly valuable confidential informant NY 694-S* who has been receiving communications transmitted to him by radio.

On 5/13/66, transmissions were heard by the Bureau's radio station at Midland at which time a message, NR 567 GR 75, was intercepted.

The plain text and cipher text are attached.

The New York Office is aware of the contents.

ACTION:

For information.

al
ENCLOSURE

Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 2 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. J. A. Sizoo, Mr. W. G. Shaw)
- 1 - Mr. Downing
- 1 - Mr. Newpher
- 1 - Mr. Paddock

HS
HS:dek
(7)

REC-1

100-428091-5533

6 MAY 18 1966

FVW
60 MAY 20 1966

5/13/66

NR 567 GR 75

5/13/66

89415 23823 03983 78119 62416 31680 22088 58947 55274 27167
30303 05991 47832 55566 46980 34166 36836 14084 88792 05257
21700 79545 72920 41299 75954 38454 12361 28468 59595 89748
22896 12666 70140 46491 89178 42151 68532 21551 01540 91687
23735 46844 61070 09268 51990 87382 55977 91421 51236 01069
42940 48988 92213 79980 75007 68258 39261 41107 05474 91169
67323 15379 52971 03512 58030 99683 62005 31852 77736 04514
90694 75427 74067 38782 27440

018
WOM

NR 567 GR 75

5/13/66

TO BIRCH ^E JASUSI COLON IS IN HOSPITAL FROM MAY #3 # WITH HEAVY
HEART ATTACK ^K HIS CONDITION IS VERY SERIOUS. GENERAL WEAK-
NESS, UNSTABILITY OF HEART ACTIVITY. HE MUST STAY IN HOSPITAL
AT LEAST ONE MONTH AND A HALF MORE. CLARA COLON WILL TOUR THE
COUNTRY WITH DELEGATION FROM MAY #12 # TO MAY #20 #

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-5533

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

F B I

Date: 5/13/66

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____

(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)
 SUBJECT: SOLO
 IS-C

On 5/12/66, there was received from the Canadian CP a letter which enclosed a sealed note addressed to GUS HALL. The sealed note to GUS HALL was sent by BEATRICE JOHNSON, CPUSA representative in Cuba, who indicated therein that she desired that her message be known only to GUS HALL. It is requested that the Chicago Office inform CG 5824-S* that neither he nor NY 694-S* is to indicate any knowledge of the contents of the afore-said note to GUS HALL.

JOHNSON's letter, dated 4/30/66, is as follows:

1-904RB
 1-3-Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
 1-Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (AM RM)
 1-NY 134-91 (INV) (41)
 1-NY 100-134637 (41)

ACB:eac
 (7)

REC-1

100-428091-5534

6 MAY 18 1966

Approved: *[Signature]*

Sent _____ M Per _____

03 MAY 1966 Special Agent in Charge

April 30, 1966.

Dear Gus:

First of all May Day greetings to all of you from this precious island of liberty.

For some time now I have been seeking an opportunity to write to you directly, but alas I never know how many eyes and who reads my mail. Generally the mails have been bad for the past year or more. The Northern route used to be fairly good, only 11 days and secure, now it is delayed for more than a month, air mail, and gets stuck in Mexico, where it is deliberately held up. The thing Jack fixed when he was here, worked for a while, and then I don't know what happened, nothing came thru. I have not heard from that source since December 1964. So that even the notes I managed to send you about things here, had to be stopped. Am sure that Carl and later Billy and Joe acquainted you with the problems, the blockade is real. The letters I now get from Carl take a month to come air mail direct from New York.

I am sending this with Bill K. person to person and hope you get it in good time. I have discussed with Carl the advisability of using Prague. It is the quickest and safest, but he was reluctant to talk to them. I still think it should be done.

More than two years have passed since I came here as your representative, and it is time to take stock. It was rough going at first, since they knew about us from our opponents and our enemies. In this respect there are big changes. Our materials appear in the press. They get our literature and solicit information. I personally have been writing in their press regularly, trying to keep in the forefront the developing movement and the position of our Party. Among the Latin Americans here also our Party prestige has risen considerably. Your statements always get front page. The "Worker" comes regularly and in better time and I see that all people who should have it, get it. So in this respect it is better. But when it comes to permanent relations, to exchanges of opinions and ideas, to consult they simply don't know how. The new international department of the Party collects information and if you didn't call them, they couldn't care less. Guests and official representatives they know how to handle. It's a big show, it's general and contains no permanent obligation.

For us there is the other angle. They feel that there is no concrete action in behalf of breaking the blockade, against the CIA violence, etc. etc. They acknowledge the great work for Vietnam but feel they are not in the picture. And they feel the same about all Latin American Parties, who don't make a special effort to put defense of Cuba in a prominent place. This Gus, is the answer to the problem of proper relations. For example when Jack was here, we talked over with them some proposals, nothing came of it. I talked at length with Carl and we agreed on some more proposals. I was told that they are being considered, some have been adopted others not, but I was never given reasons, and I can't go to the Cubans without telling them something they want to hear. You see the point, I must represent you and your view point on things important to them, but I can't, because I am not informed. When I met Carl in Moscow, he had no special message for me. It was as if we met accidentally. I don't blame him, he did not have anything special to take up with me, and it was wonderful how he entered into the problems. I hope you see my point.

The fact that Billy and Joe were able to come and the work of our team was greatly appreciated. They both also wrote for the press here and all around a positive contribution was made for the Tri-Continental.

However there are many things here that you should know of which it is not possible to write- political and ideological questions and relations with other Parties. I would say in general that they improved after the meeting of the Latin American Parties here, but since the Tri-Continental there has been a weakening. The reasons must be discussed in detail. As to our relation with the Latin American Parties, the most authoritative are not here. With the others I have good relations. I attend their affairs and am inviting to their doing. At the birthday Party for the Brazilian Party, I got the honor to cut the cake. But that is minor compared to the big job of solidarity that these struggling and heroic parties need. Here, too, there is much to discuss.

I would like to suggest if at all possible that you meet me in Canada this summer, after the Party Convention. I can come with a Cuban ship at no expense to you. I would only need some money to spent a few weeks in Canada. If you agree, then please send a letter immediately, either to me to present, or better still directly addressed to Fidel Castro or Amando Hart, Org. Secy., asking them to make it possible. I am sure there will be no problem. If it goes directly to them, Carl knows how to send it, then please send me a copy--because frequently they have bad memories.

You remember the letter Jack brought to Fidel, in which you mentioned Victor R. I asked many times, but no one knew anything about an answer. When the State Statement on the role of Progressive Labor came out in the "Worker", I sent it to them and connected it with the letter. As usual no answer, but I was impressed with the fact that they want to know more about it. They even asked for a list of organizations, so they would know who is who. I was sure of a big change towards them. Then came the Tri Continental and it was obvious that the PL people had friends. They published their statement of greeting to the Conference and smuggled in a 'representative', who had the audacity to conduct underhanded attacks against the Cuban Revolution. I notified the party here of all this. But since they never discuss things, so be it. One needs patience, and an understanding of their problems, to be able to go ahead without getting discouraged.

Our new Program is begging to impress them. It is being translated here and I have written two article for the official organ of the Party.

Now, I would like to raise a few points about the Program. Having been away from the active American scene for so long, I found the big problems clearly analysed, so that it brought me up to date. I was able to see the great changes that have taken place in the country and in the minds of the people. I found the chapter on the "Way Out" convincing and real, based as it is on the present day American reality. I am sure it will impress many and convince many of the inevitability of Socialism also for America, as an ultimate solution of the problems facing the nation dominated and control by corporate power.

I think however, that ^{since} Cuba is the first country in the Hemisphere that has taken the Socialist road, and since it was formerly subordinated to US monopoly control, it would have been effective to also show the achievements of this blockaded nation, which has in a period of seven years made outstanding economic and social successes. An American doctor who was here for the National Medical Congress said that Cuba was 10 yrs. behind the USA scientifically, but 100 years ahead in public medicine. Putting Cuban examples forward could serve two purposes: one to demonst-

rate that Socialism works even in an under-developed country and secondly it would bring Cuba forward as part of our concern, I agree with the characterization of the meaning of the Cuban Revolution for the entire hemisphere, ~~xxxx~~ seeking to be free from the embrace of US Imperialism. But I think it must be added that our Party stands for support to Cuba's right to choose her way of life, and that it is the US government that has financed and organized invasions, subversion, sabotage thru the CIA, to deprive Cuba of this right. From this, off course, flows the struggle to defend Cuba, as a victim of the cold war and CIA organized counter-revolution against all national liberation movement.

I also think that the approach to the Latin American countries is clear and good, and the emphasis on the responsibility of the American workingclass and progressives is very timely and will be appreciated by our comrades in these countries. It also lays ^{down} the principle for concrete support and solidarity actions on behalf of the maturing movements on the Central and South American continents. To give this section more force, the Program must go a little more deeply into the character of the Latin American movements and struggles, and talk more about the burning economic and social problems faced by millions because of US monopoly control of the economic and political life of the people. Such an analysis will help highlight the common enemy angle and give stronger support to the call contained in the Program for "an opposite inter-American system- the common struggle of all the peoples of the Hemisphere to destroy the domination of US monopoly, and thus establish the foundation for friendship and mutually beneficial relations."

I was rather surprised to see the Program say nothing about the special problems of women, firstly because in the economic, legal and social pattern of American life, women; as mothers, workers and citizens, suffer the double burden of inequality. In politics, it is a blot on democracy to see the most active section of the people ~~occupy~~ occupy so disgracefully few elective positions. In economics, after more than one hundred years in industry, women still get unequal pay. The system of archaic civil laws gives women secondary status in the family. The problems of motherhood are not shared by society, no nurseries, ~~lack~~ lack latch key children, and a multitude of personal and family problems fall on the shoulders of women due to their unequal status in US society. It is especially important for the Program to raise these problems, since women are active in the peace movement and in all movements that make up the forces of the new alignments. These questions are truly fundamental and have always been part of our Party's Programs.

and highly intellectual
I found the language in important parts of the Program a bit cumbersome, and new vocabulary I have never seen in our Party literature. It seems that in the years I have been away a new vocabulary has come into useage. OK, I am willing to learn it, but do the workers understand it?

Pardon this long letter, I have no time to write a shorter one, since the people who must take this leave to-morrow morning. Hope this finds you well and my best wishes for a successful congress. Please don't forget in your rush of work to write the letter, because I am most anxious to be briefed on the Convention results, so that I will be able to represent the Party here more authoritatively. Or would you like to come here and do it yourself?

Whatever happens, all the best to all of you.

Beatrice

Bea

NY 100-134637

"Jack" in the first paragraph of the letter is a reference to NY 694-S*. Carl, Billy, and Joe mentioned in the said paragraph are references to CARL WINTER, CPUSA functionary, WILLIAM ALLAN, "Worker" correspondent in Detroit, and JOE NORTH, member of the Editorial Staff of "The Worker".

In paragraph two, "Bill K." is a reference to WILLIAM KASHTAN, General Secretary of the Canadian CP. "Prague" in paragraph two, is a reference to the fact that communications from Cuba to the CPUSA formerly had been sent via the World Marxist Review in Prague.

"Tri-Continental" in paragraph six, is a reference to the Tri-Continental Congress held in Havana between January 3 and 15, 1966.

"Victor R." in paragraph nine, is a reference to VICTOR RABINOWITZ of the National Council of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC).

"Program" in paragraph ten, is a reference to the new CP Draft Program.

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

F B I

Date: 5/13/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637) 5-*Shaw*
 SUBJECT: SOLO
 IS-C

On 5/13/66, there was received from the Soviets, via radio, a ciphered message, the plain text of which is as follows:

"To Gus Hall

"Jesus Colon is in hospital from May 3 with heavy heart attack. His condition is very serious. General weakness. Instability of heart activity. He must stay in hospital at least one month and a half more. Clara Colon will tour the country with delegation from May 12th to May 20th."

1-90A
 3-Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
 1-Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (AM RM)
 1-NY 134-91 (INV) (41)
 1-NY 100-134637 (41)

ACB:eac
 (7)

REC-1

100-428091-5535
 6 MAY 18 1966

Approved: *[Signature]*
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M. Per _____

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Date: 5/11/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS-C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and three copies and for New York one copy of a letterhead memorandum captioned, "Report of J. Woddis, Member of Political Committee of the Executive Committee, Communist Party of Great Britain, Dealing with Topic of Ghana, April, 1966."

The information appearing in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was orally furnished during the period 4/25-29/66 by CG 5824-S* to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~TOP SECRET~~" since unauthorized disclosure of the information contained therein could reasonably result in the identification of this source who is furnishing information on the highest level concerning the international communist movement thus adversely affecting the national security.

To further protect the identity of this source, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been prepared at Washington, D. C.

- 1-9046 with 100-428091-5536
 ③-Bureau (Enc. 4) (RM)
 1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
 1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
 (5)

6 MAY 18 1966

Approved: _____
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

65 APR 25 1966

CG 134-46 Sub B

In connection with the report referred to in the enclosed letterhead memorandum, CG 5824-S* advised that this was presented by J. WODDIS at a meeting requested by the CP, USA fraternal delegation to the 23rd Congress of the CPSU and set up with the cooperation of the CPSU. The meeting was held on 4/3/66 in Moscow, USSR, and participating as CP, USA representatives, in addition to the source, were HENRY WINSTON, HYMAN LUMER, and JAMES JACKSON. Also present was a (FNU) HAGGAN, a functionary of the CP of Great Britain, who was in Moscow as a member of the CP of Great Britain fraternal delegation to the 23rd Congress, CPSU.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.

May 11, 1966

~~TOP SECRET~~

REPORT OF J. WODDIS, MEMBER OF POLITICAL
COMMITTEE OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
COMMUNIST PARTY OF GREAT BRITAIN, DEALING
WITH TOPIC OF GHANA, APRIL, 1966

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, in April, 1966, advised as follows:

In April, 1966, J. Woddiss, a member of the Political Committee of the Executive Committee, Communist Party of Great Britain (CPGB), delivered a brief report on events in Ghana. Woddiss, a theoretician of the CPGB, had recently spent a number of months in Africa and was now in Moscow, USSR, attending the XXIII Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU). The essence of Woddiss' remarks was as follows:

In order to understand the events and happenings in Ghana, a background on the last eighteen months in Africa is necessary. During this period the revolution was advancing in a number of African States. They were marching forward in the United Arab Republic, Algeria, Mali, Ghana, Guinea, the Congo (Brazzaville), and Nigeria. Then, the imperialists launched their counterattack. The opening of this counterattack is marked by the November, 1964, coup in the Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville). Then, in a few short months there was the assassination in Burundi. This was followed by the events in the Congo (Brazzaville) when three ministers were assassinated and the assassination in Kenya. Also, attempts were made to invade Uganda and efforts were made to overturn the Government of the Republic of Sudan. In Kenya there was an ideological attack launched against socialism. In Kenya they talked of African socialism but the attack was prepared by imperialism.

~~TOP SECRET~~

Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

100-428091-5

ENCLOSURE

REPORT OF J. WODDIS, MEMBER OF POLITICAL
COMMITTEE OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
CPGB, DEALING WITH TOPIC OF GHANA, APRIL,
1966

~~TOP SECRET~~

As a result, it is not surprising what happened in Ghana. We had warned them six months ago that this danger existed. While President Kwame Nkrumah was close to Marxism and had good contacts with the Soviet Union, the majority of the Central Committee of the Convention People's Party was right wing and opportunistic. Also, it is interesting to note that only fifteen of 120 members of the Central Committee were considered to be left wing although on the Executive Committee of seventeen members, thirteen were of the left. Then, too, the masses in Ghana were unorganized although some were in the Party and some were organized in trade unions. Of these, many were only members on paper. Nkrumah said at the time give us five years and we will have trained sufficient cadre to rule.

No doubt there were a number of mistakes made by Nkrumah. The imperialists never gave up, even after the failure of their assassination attempts.

Then, the economic conditions in Ghana were bad. At the time of independence the price of cocoa, which was the main product of Ghana, was 390 Ghanaian pounds per ton. Later, the price dropped to 180 pounds per ton and finally the imperialists had forced the price down to 90 pounds at the time of Nkrumah's overthrow. While all this was happening, the production of cocoa had increased which gave the government an even greater burden. This and other things weakened the economy of Ghana.

In Ghana, like in Nigeria, the society consisted of a bigger bourgeoisie strata than in many other countries of Africa, like Mali or Guinea. This bourgeoisie strata consisted of traders, land speculators, rich coconut farmers, and the like. There was no organized working class or organization of the workers. This upper strata of Ghanaian society lived in luxury and many owned homes valued at over \$200,000. There was a lot of corruption and Nkrumah was getting ready to take some action.

On the matter of Nkrumah and the cult of the personality. Those responsible for building him up the most were his chief enemies and assassins. His biggest mistake

~~TOP SECRET~~

REPORT OF J. WODDIS, MEMBER OF POLITICAL
COMMITTEE OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
CPGB, DEALING WITH TOPIC OF GHANA, APRIL,
1966

~~TOP SECRET~~

was the failure to organize a strong Party. Some of those leaders who are now out of government will soon be taken back in because the military cannot run a stable government by itself. The Ghanaian Army officers were all trained at Sandhurst Royal Military Academy in England. The Ghanaian Police had also been trained in Britain and had been brainwashed. The only good officers in Ghana were those who had been trained in the Soviet Union. This is why the only resistance at the time of the revolution was on the part of the Presidential Guard.

At the time of the revolution, all members of Nkrumah's Government were arrested. Officers found loyal to Nkrumah were shot. Many Central Committee members of the Convention People's Party were arrested as were local cadre, editors, branch political leaders, etc. This is why there was no resistance to the takeover.

Nkrumah has broadcast over radio from Guinea "I will return." There are still many around him and honor his personality. Some leaflets have appeared in Ghana, following the revolution, and in support of Nkrumah. It is not easy to overthrow those who are in power now, especially since there is no organized revolutionary party. Those who urge and say that they will invade Ghana with an army are making a leftist mistake.

Ghana is still an independent country although politically the British Government now finds itself in a much better position. Nkrumah had advised the Soviet Union not to break off relations with the country even after his overthrow.

In my opinion, Ghana before the revolution could best be described as being on the road to becoming a non-capitalist state. It was not a socialist state yet.

Today, in Ghana, there are perhaps a half million workers including both wage and salaried. About 300,000

~~TOP SECRET~~

REPORT OF J. WODDIS, MEMBER OF POLITICAL
COMMITTEE OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
CPGB, DEALING WITH TOPIC OF GHANA, APRIL,
1966

~~TOP SECRET~~

of these are reportedly involved in trade unions but here again most of the membership is merely on paper. There has been developing in Ghana a new working class, a migratory one and including some non-Ghanaians.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~TOP SECRET~~

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

F.B.I.

Date: 5/11/66

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTELREGISTERED MAIL

(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS-C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and three copies and for the New York Office one copy of a letterhead memorandum entitled, "Comments of Richard Dixon, Chairman, Communist Party of Australia, at Meeting, April, 1966."

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was orally furnished during the period 4/25-29/66 by CG 5824-S* to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~TOP SECRET~~" since unauthorized disclosure of the information set forth therein could reasonably result in the identification of this source who is furnishing information on the highest level concerning the international communist movement thus adversely affecting the national security.

To further protect the identity of this source, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been made at Washington, D.C.

3-Bureau (Enc. 4) (RM)
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5)

6 MAY 18 1966

Approved: *[Signature]*

Sent _____

M _____

Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

65 MAY 23 1966

CG 134-46 Sub B

In connection with the meeting referred to in the enclosed letterhead memorandum, CG 5824-S* advised that it was held in Moscow, USSR, on 4/3/66. The meeting had been requested by the CP, USA fraternal delegation to the 23rd Congress of the CPSU and set up with the consent of the CPSU. Present and participating in this meeting, in addition to the source, were HENRY WINSTON, JAMES JACKSON, and HYMAN LUMER.

The source also advised that when WINSTON delivered the invitation to attend the 18th National Convention of the CP, USA to RICHARD DIXON, head of the CP of Australia, as referred to in the enclosed letterhead memorandum, DIXON's response was "How do we get in?" JACKSON at this point told DIXON that they should attempt to utilize two levels of approach and thrust. First, ask the U.S. Government for a visa and then if that is not possible, try and come to the country as a correspondent.

Also at this meeting WINSTON made the suggestion to DIXON that he write articles for the Party press in the U.S. and that if this could be done, the CP, USA would reciprocate and write articles for the Australian Party press.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.

May 11, 1966

~~TOP SECRET~~

COMMENTS OF RICHARD DIXON, CHAIRMAN,
COMMUNIST PARTY OF AUSTRALIA, AT
MEETING, APRIL, 1966

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, in April, 1966, advised as follows:

In April, 1966, a meeting was held between the fraternal delegations of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) and the Communist Party of Australia (CPA) to the XXIII Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), held in Moscow, USSR, March 29 through April 8, 1966. This meeting was conducted for the purpose of exchanging information and for developing a better understanding between the two Parties involved. The main spokesmen for the two Parties were Henry Winston, a Vice Chairman of the CP, USA, and Richard Dixon, Chairman of the CPA.

Dixon opened the meeting by extending greetings from the CPA to the CP, USA and to Gus Hall, General Secretary, CP, USA. In response to these greetings, Winston returned greetings from Hall and presented an invitation to the CPA to send a fraternal delegation to the forthcoming 18th National Convention of the CP, USA, scheduled for June, 1966, in New York City, New York. Dixon then followed with a general report, the essence of which was as follows:

The Australian ruling class is presently orienting itself more and more toward a closer alliance with the United States in order to insure its hold on Southeast Asia. The United States' influence in Australia is large and a great many American publications are circulated in the country.

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~Group 1
excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-5537

COMMENTS OF RICHARD DIXON, CHAIRMAN,
CPA, AT MEETING, APRIL, 1966

~~TOP SECRET~~

On a world meeting of Communist and Workers' Parties, Comrade Leonid I. Brezhnev, General Secretary, CPSU, said "when the time is ripe." We, too, believe in this but when is the time ripe? We do not believe we can hold such a meeting now considering the world situation and the Chinese. The setbacks of the Chinese in Indonesia, Cuba, etc., make it unwise to call such a meeting now. It is also better not to have sharp polemics at this time with the Chinese as it will weaken the Chinese influence even more. However, we do not hold to the views of the CP of Great Britain or the CP of Italy that such a meeting should not be held at all. We only hold that now is not the time, but perhaps there will be changes soon, when the time is ripe for such a meeting.

On Indonesia, the situation, as we know it, is bad. We hear that Indonesian Party leaders Mohommed Lukman, Dipa N. Aidit, and Njoto are reported dead.

When the New Zealand CP went over to the Chinese position, they had a membership of 400. Twenty-five percent of this membership was against the move and resigned from the Party. George E. Jackson, the former Chairman of the CP of New Zealand, resigned from the Party together with a number of trade union leaders. This group has organized but needs the moral support of the United States.

In Australia today there has been a development of big strike movements and a growth of anti-war movements against conscription. The Australian Government decided to triple the number of troops now in Vietnam although it has been a tradition since World War I that conscripts would not be sent abroad. In February, 1966, Gallup polls showed percentages of 54%, 57% and 61% of the people against sending these conscripts abroad. As a result, this move against sending more troops to Vietnam is gaining momentum. Because of these movements we can say that the Labor Party can win in the next election which is something we could not say a few months ago. If there is to be a withdrawal by Australia from Vietnam, the bourgeoisie would fight like hell because this would mean the breaking of the military alliance with the United States. At the present time it would be hard for the Labor Party to draw away from their position on sending conscripts abroad. The work in trade unions is very important

COMMENTS OF RICHARD DIXON, CHAIRMAN,
CPA, AT MEETING, APRIL, 1966

~~TOP SECRET~~

because the trade unions are a part of the Labor Party and influence its workings. Also, there is a left wing, non-communist, faction which has developed in the Labor Party and playing an important role.

In regard to that group of E. Hill, who was expelled from our Party because of pro-Chinese activities, their influence is declining. They initially had about 140 people, mainly in the Melbourne area. Hill lives in Melbourne and his influence is very narrow.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~TOP SECRET~~

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

* Date: 5/12/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and three copies, and for the New York Office one copy, of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) entitled "COMMUNIST PARTY OF GREAT BRITAIN ATTITUDE REGARDING WORLD COMMUNIST MOVEMENT AND REACTION TO XXIII CONGRESS, COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION, MARCH 29 - APRIL 8, 1966."

The information in the enclosed LHM was orally furnished on 4/26/66 by CG 5824-S* to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The enclosed LHM has been classified "~~Top Secret~~" since unauthorized disclosure of the information set forth therein could reasonably result in the identification of this source, who is furnishing information on the highest level concerning the international communist movement, thus adversely affecting the national security.

In order to further protect the identity of this source, the enclosed LHM has been shown as having been prepared in Washington, D. C.

CG 5824-S* advised that the information in the enclosed LHM was obtained by him in conversation with

- 1-904 940 with level
3 - Bureau (Encls. 4) (RM)
1 - New York (100-134637) (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - Chicago

WAB/mes
(5)

6 MAY 18 1966

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge
65 APR 26 1966

Shaffer (lost)
with CG
Brannigan
2/4/66
W. Hansen

Letter to State & CIA
5/13/66
REC-100

REC-18
100-428091-5538
WAB with level

REC-18

CG 134-46 Sub B

JOHN GOLLAN, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Great Britain (CPGB), on 4/16/66 in Moscow, USSR. JOHN GOLLAN was the only representative of the CPGB present, inasmuch as the other two British delegates had left Moscow sometime prior thereto. Through most of the meeting CG 5824-S* and GOLLAN were alone, although HENRY WINSTON and JIM JACKSON, from the CP, USA, were present later during the conversation. The meeting between GOLLAN and the leadership of the CP of the Soviet Union (CPSU) was held on the previous day, 4/15/66, immediately prior to the meeting of the CP, USA delegation with MIKHAIL A. SUSLOV and other leading members of the CPSU.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.
May 12, 1966

~~TOP SECRET~~

COMMUNIST PARTY OF GREAT BRITAIN
ATTITUDE REGARDING WORLD COMMUNIST
MOVEMENT AND REACTION TO XXIII
CONGRESS, COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE
SOVIET UNION, MARCH 29 - APRIL 8,
1966

During April, 1966, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised as follows:

In mid-April, 1966, John Gollan, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Great Britain (CPGB), made known the current attitude of the CPGB toward the world communist movement. According to Gollan, the CPGB has been removing itself from contacts with other CPs of the world to a greater and greater extent. The British Party is not interested in developing closer relations with other European Parties. They will retain relations with those Parties but the British feel that there is no point in going to the Congresses and gatherings of such Parties because when one joins one of the European Parties' conferences, the big Parties monopolize the show and push the smaller Parties into the background. Among the Parties who operate in this fashion are the CPs of France, Italy, Hungary, Poland and others. ✓

Gollan, who had been in Moscow, USSR, to attend the XXIII Congress of the CP of the Soviet Union (CPSU), had a private meeting with the leadership of the CPSU.

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~Group 1~~

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-5538

COMMUNIST PARTY OF GREAT BRITAIN
ATTITUDE REGARDING WORLD COMMUNIST
MOVEMENT AND REACTION TO XXIII
CONGRESS, COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE
SOVIET UNION, MARCH 29 - APRIL 8,
1966

~~TOP SECRET~~

According to Gollan, he met with Mikhail A. Suslov, member of the Political Bureau and a Secretary of the Central Committee, CPSU; Aleksandr N. Shelepin, member of the Political Bureau and a Secretary of the Central Committee, CPSU; and Boris N. Ponomarev, a Secretary of the Central Committee, CPSU. In response to their questions as to what was his opinion of the recently completed XXIII Congress of the CPSU, Gollan said he replied in essence as follows: That bloody Congress was just a rally. The whole thing was pre-set. How can you call that thing a Congress when only 17 people participated in the discussion on the report by Alexei N. Kosygin (member of the Political Bureau, Central Committee, CPSU, and Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers)? You call that democracy? Not only that, they all came with prepared speeches. The only decent thing accomplished by your Congress was to rally support for Vietnam to justify your position on the Chinese. But the CPGB still does not believe in a world conference of CPs; unless you have unanimity, there is no need for such a conference. Furthermore, what happened to the CPSU program that you adopted at your last Congress when you talked about the "state of all the people"? The speakers at this Congress did not even mention it. What's the matter? It looks like you conveniently want to forget that last program.

Gollan continued that throughout all this, Shelepin just sat there doodling. The thought occurred to Gollan: Why was Shelepin brought into this discussion? Gollan decided to bait him and asked: What about the trial of the two writers (Andrei D. Sinyavsky and Yuli M. Daniel)? You know that world opinion is against you, don't you? In my opinion they were sent to jail just for writing things that you don't like; otherwise, you would have given them an open trial if it was for some real crime, but you didn't give them an open trial.

Gollan then turned on Shelepin and challenged him by asking whether he had ever even read any of the writings of Sinyavsky and Daniel. Shelepin replied that "of course" he had read their writings and promptly left the room and shortly came back with some material from which he quoted the two authors writings.

~~TOP SECRET~~

COMMUNIST PARTY OF GREAT BRITAIN
ATTITUDE REGARDING WORLD COMMUNIST
MOVEMENT AND REACTION TO XXIII
CONGRESS, COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE
SOVIET UNION, MARCH 29 - APRIL 8,
1966

~~TOP SECRET~~

In relating the above events, Gollan stated:
I had a bloody row with them and said that the CPGB would
never endorse their actions in regard to the two writers.
I told them they had chosen the wrong thing to pick on.
Then I said that when Mikhail A. Sholokhov spoke at the
Congress about the writers, he spoke like a real Stalinist;
He wanted to treat them like gangsters and shoot them.
I told them: If you want to go back to Stalinism, you go
back alone!

Gollan then stated that he had continued to ponder
why Shelepin had been a party to this meeting. Gollan could
come to but one conclusion: The CPSU leadership had sent
Shelepin to this meeting to watch Suslov and Ponomarev.
Gollan expressed the opinion that Shelepin is just plain
stupid and ignorant and thus the only purpose of his presence
was to threaten Suslov so that Suslov would not make any
compromises with Gollan. Gollan concluded from his attendance
at the Congress and his discussions with the CPSU leadership,
that the CPSU has taken steps backward towards Stalinism,
rather than forward in the direction of democracy and the
liberalization of internal controls in the USSR.

It has also been learned that the CPGB has received
an invitation to send a fraternal delegate to the 18th National
Convention of the CP, USA presently scheduled to be held in
New York City, June 22 - 26, 1966. Gollan has indicated
that he wants to attend the CP, USA National Convention as
the fraternal delegate from the CPGB so he can address the
convention in a manner similar to the above, in an effort to
win some members of the CP, USA to his way of thinking.
Gollan further indicated that he will agree to almost any
condition which the U.S. Government may set upon his entry
into the United States, in order to be able to attend the
CP, USA National Convention and carry out his plan to address
the convention in this way.

This document contains neither recommendations
nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It
is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and
is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be
distributed outside your agency.

~~TOP SECRET~~

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Date: 5/12/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS-C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and three copies and for the New York Office one copy of a letterhead memorandum entitled, "Meeting of Communist Party, USA, and Communist Party of Cuba Fraternal Delegations to XXIII Congress, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Moscow, April, 1966."

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was orally furnished by CG 5824-S* during the period 4/25-29 and 5/5/66 to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~TOP SECRET~~" since unauthorized disclosure of the information set forth therein could reasonably result in the identification of this source who is furnishing information on the highest level concerning the international communist movement thus adversely affecting the national security.

To further protect the identity of this source, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been prepared at Washington, D.C.

- 1-704 (Info) (RM)
 ③-Bureau (Enc. 4) (RM)
 1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
 1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
 (5)

REC 36 100-428091-5539
 6 MAY 18 1966

Approved: *[Signature]*
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

65 APR 26 1966

CG 134-46 Sub B

In regard to the meeting between the CP, USA and the CP of Cuba fraternal delegations to the 23rd Congress, CPSU, the source advised this meeting was held on 4/13/66 at the Cuban Embassy in Moscow. Participating for the CP, USA, in addition to the source, were HYMAN LUMER, HENRY WINSTON, and JAMES E. JACKSON. Participants for the CP of Cuba, in addition to ARMONDO HART DAVALOS, who is a member of the Political Bureau and Central Committee, CP of Cuba, were PRIETO L. SOTO (ph), a member of the Central Committee, CP of Cuba and head of Party schools; CRUSO X. RAMIREZ (ph) of the small farmers organization; and, Major PRIETO P. MIRETO (ph).

In addition to the information which is set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum, the source also advised that it was at this meeting that HART suggested as a method of communication between the CP, USA and the CP of Cuba the utilization of the Cuban Embassy in Moscow. He pointed out that material sent there by the CP, USA would be delivered to the Cuban CP. It was through these channels that HART requested that copies of the new CP, USA draft program be transmitted to the CP of Cuba.

In this connection, CG 5824-S* stated that it should be noted that this was one of the first occasions where the CP of Cuba actually seemed interested in setting up communications between these two Parties and they took the initiative in making the suggestion regarding communications.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.

May 12, 1966

~~TOP SECRET~~

MEETING OF COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, AND
COMMUNIST PARTY OF CUBA FRATERNAL
DELEGATIONS TO XXIII CONGRESS, COMMUNIST
PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION, MOSCOW, APRIL,
1966

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, in May, 1966, advised as follows:

In April, 1966, following attendance at the XXIII Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), the fraternal delegations to this Congress from the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) and the Communist Party of Cuba (CPC) met in Moscow, USSR, at which time there was an exchange of greetings and some general discussion.

The meeting was opened by Armondo Hart Davalos, a member of the Political Bureau and Central Committee, CPC, and head of the Cuban fraternal delegation. The essence of Hart's opening remarks was as follows:

We are glad to meet with our American comrades and pleased to be able to strengthen the fraternal connections between our two Parties. We, in Cuba, see great importance in the big movements developing in the United States among the working class, the Negro people, the intellectuals, the youth, etc.

A toast to the American people!

Henry Winston, a Vice Chairman, CP, USA, who headed the CP, USA fraternal delegation, responded to Hart's opening remarks, and the essence of his comments was as follows:

We are also glad to renew old acquaintances with our Cuban comrades. I was in prison at the time Premier Fidel Castro announced his willingness to exchange a Cuban General

100-428091-5539

ENCLOSURE

~~TOP SECRET~~

Group 1

~~excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

MEETING OF CP, USA AND CPC FRATERNAL
DELEGATIONS TO XXIII CONGRESS, CPSU,
MOSCOW, APRIL, 1966

~~TOP SECRET~~

for my release from prison. This was the first time in history that an American socialist state could make such an announcement and offer to undertake such an act. But shortly after Premier Castro's humanitarian act, President Kennedy signed the papers that set me free. Fidel had tipped the scales, and now there are two Americas.

The Vietnam war has been our point of departure. We and the people have joined together to fight against it. We are leading the movement to withdraw American troops from the Dominican Republic. Our Party also wants to and is trying to develop a movement to break the hostile politics and blockade against Cuba. At the same time, we are working to develop trade with Cuba and the withdrawal of United States troops from Guantanamo. We are seeking a policy of friendship between our two peoples.

I also propose a toast to the friendship of our people!

I would like to present this gift, a pen, which can be given to Fidel to sign the treaty to get the United States troops out of Cuba.

At this point Hart was provided with an invitation from the CP, USA to the CPC to send a fraternal delegation to the 18th National Convention of the CP, USA, to be held in New York City, New York, in June, 1966. In connection with this, Hart noted that we will try our best to get to your Convention.

Hart then followed with the remark that in developing our policies in Cuba, we want you to always know that we keep the American people in mind and that the opinions of the CP, USA on all matters are most carefully weighed.

Henry Winston then continued the discussion, and the essence of his remarks was as follows:

Today, in the United States, there are many disagreements in the bourgeoisie camp. Vast numbers of people have lost their confidence in the present administration over

~~TOP SECRET~~

MEETING OF CP, USA AND CPC FRATERNAL
DELEGATIONS TO XXIII CONGRESS, CPSU,
MOSCOW, APRIL, 1966

~~TOP SECRET~~

the situation in the Vietnam war and this is being clearly shown by the most recent polls. It could be a great help to us in the United States in our fight to break the hostile attitudes on Cuba if Cuba could issue some appeal to the American people on the need for normal trade, diplomatic relations, etc., with Cuba. We would like you to help us on this matter.

Hart responded and the essence of his comments was as follows:

Our Party is very interested in those contradictions presently existing on United States problems and particularly as they are reflected by the polls and other events. At the Tri-Continental Congress held last January in Havana, Cuba, Fidel Castro instructed that we always keep the American people in mind. What we need is an information center on the United States and your Party can help us with this. There are many things happening in the United States about which we need more information. The things in which we would be interested would be mainly political questions. We will send your Party the items in which we are interested -- and on which we desire more information.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~TOP SECRET~~

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

FBI

Date: 5/12/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS-C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and three copies and for the New York Office one copy of a letterhead memorandum entitled, "Informal Meeting of Fraternal Delegation of the Communist Party, USA, to the XXIII Congress, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, with Representatives of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union, April, 1966."

The information appearing in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was orally furnished by CG 5824-S* during the period 4/25-29, 5/11/66 to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~TOP SECRET~~" since unauthorized disclosure of the information set forth therein could reasonably result in the identification of this source who is furnishing information on the highest level concerning the international communist movement thus adversely affecting the national security.

To further protect the identity of this source, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been prepared at Washington, D.C.

3-Bureau (Enc. 4) (RM)
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
1-Chicago
RWH:MDW
(5)

REC 36

100-428091-5540

6 MAY 18 1966

Approved: *[Signature]*

Sent _____ M Per _____

65 APR 31 1966 Special Agent in Charge

5- *[Signature]* (lost)
Browning
Bastley
C. Thompson

[Handwritten initials]

Left to State
1- Chicago
1- New York
1- Washington & D.C.
1- Hqs
1- 100-428091
1- 100-134637
1- 100-428091-5540

[Handwritten initials]
FJB with 1 incl

CG 134-46 Sub B

According to the source, the meeting with the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union was held in Moscow on 4/12/66. Participating in this meeting, in addition to the source, were HENRY WINSTON, HYMAN LUMER, and JAMES JACKSON.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.

May 12, 1966

~~TOP SECRET~~

INFORMAL MEETING OF FRATERNAL DELEGATION OF
THE COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, TO THE XXIII CON-
GRESS, COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION,
WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE LENINIST YOUNG
COMMUNIST LEAGUE OF THE SOVIET UNION, APRIL,
1966

In May, 1966, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised as follows:

In April, 1966, the fraternal delegation of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) which attended the XXIII Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), held March 29 through April 8, 1966, Moscow, USSR, met with representatives of the Leninist Young Communist League (LYCL) of the Soviet Union. Participating as representatives of the LYCL of the Soviet Union were M. I. Zhuravlyova, a Secretary of the LYCL and an alternate member of the Central Committee, CPSU, and one (first name unknown) Komsholov, a Secretary of the LYCL. This meeting was informal and was generally held for information purposes of those involved. The spokesman for the LYCL was M. I. Zhuravlyova, and the essence of her remarks was as follows:

The XV Congress of the LYCL opens in Moscow on May 17, 1966. We expect 4,000 Soviet delegates to attend this Congress and have invited over one hundred foreign organizations, not only Young Communist Leagues but also progressive, left, and liberation organizations, to also send visiting representatives. We desire representation from the United States communist youth but if such an individual is not available, it will be all right to send us one of the other type of youth.

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~Group 1
excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

100-428091-5540
ENCLOSURE

INFORMAL MEETING OF FRATERNAL DELEGATION
OF THE CPUSA TO THE XXIII CONGRESS, CPSU,
WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE LYCL OF THE
SOVIET UNION, APRIL, 1966

~~TOP SECRET~~

We, in the LYCL, know very little about the United States youth, and it is our hope that you can tell us something more. While we do see many of your tourists, these are not always good examples of your youth. We would like very much to improve relations with youth organizations, university organizations, and the like in the United States. We frequently correspond with such groups but do not always receive answers.

We do have contact with the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) in the United States, but up to now this has been only by writing. However, we anticipate that there will be a change. We have invited a delegation from SNCC to come to the Soviet Union, and it is now set for four individuals to arrive around the first of June. This SNCC delegation will include its leader, John Lewis. After the arrival of this SNCC delegation, they will remain in the Soviet Union for approximately three weeks.

At the present time we are also awaiting another youth delegation from the United States sponsored by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship (NCASF).

The NCASF has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

At the present time we do not know much about the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA). Our only contact with the Du Bois Clubs is in writing. We want to know more about this organization.

A characterization of the DCA is attached hereto.

In regard to your inquiry concerning another World Youth Festival (WYF). The WYF has almost become a hard luck symbol. At the present, it seems we cannot find a home for it although the Africans want it on African soil, the Cubans want it, and the Bulgarians want it. There isn't time now to hold the Festival this year or next year but perhaps in 1968 there will be one.

~~TOP SECRET~~

INFORMAL MEETING OF FRATERNAL DELEGATION
OF THE CPUSA TO THE XXIII CONGRESS, CPSU,
WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE LYCL OF THE
SOVIET UNION, APRIL, 1966

~~TOP SECRET~~

In general, we would like from you your opinions on how it might be possible for us to develop our contact with American youth. We hope that you can advise us on this.

Now some matters for your general information. The new Chairman of the Soviet youth organization is Yaroovi (phonetic).

With 1967 being the 50th Anniversary of the October Revolution in our country, we believe this will give us a wonderful opportunity to invite a large number of foreign youth to visit the Soviet Union.

This summer we are holding a summer students course on the topic of students and social progress. We intend to invite representatives of a hundred student organizations from all over the world to participate in the discussions.

In the Rostov District we will conduct a youth labor camp.

Already we have invited 102 youth delegations to come to the Soviet Union for visits this year.

There will also be held in the Soviet Union this year the "Camp of Soviet Friendship." This has been set up on the basis of a request from the French Party and organized with their assistance. Although non-Party youth come to this camp, the French CP says it has paid back the Party.

There is also to be held in Tanzania a seminar on racial discrimination. Sixty national youth organizations are expected to attend this seminar, we are told. This is supposed to start April 22, 1966.

In Pyongyang, People's Republic of North Korea, there is also to be held a seminar under the sponsorship of the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY), International Student Movement, Korean Young Communist League, the North Vietnamese youth, and the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam. I do not know the dates for this.

~~TOP SECRET~~

INFORMAL MEETING OF FRATERNAL DELEGATION
OF THE CPUSA TO THE XXIII CONGRESS, CPSU,
WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE LYCL OF THE
SOVIET UNION, APRIL, 1966

~~TOP SECRET~~

In June there is an assembly of the WFDY in
Sofia, Bulgaria.

We also, in the LYCL, plan to publish a big, new
youth magazine in various languages. This will be issued
soon.

~~TOP SECRET~~

INFORMAL MEETING OF FRATERNAL DELEGATION
OF THE CPUSA TO THE XXIII CONGRESS, CPSU,
WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE LYCL OF THE
SOVIET UNION, APRIL, 1966

~~TOP SECRET~~

1

APPENDIX

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA (DCA)

A source has advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party (CP), including national functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new, national Marxist-oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates to this meeting were cautioned against the germ of anti-Soviet and anti-CP ideologies. These delegates were also told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second conference of over 20 persons met in Chicago on December 28-29, 1963, for the purpose of initiating a "call" to the new youth organization and planning for a founding convention to be held in June, 1964.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention. The aims of this organization, as set forth in the preamble to the constitution, are, "It is our belief that this nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful coexistence, complete disarmament and true freedom for all peoples of the world, and that these solutions will be reached mainly through the united efforts of all democratic elements in our country, composed essentially of the working people allied in the unity of Negroes and other minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American democracy comes from the racist and right wing forces in coalition with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anti-Communism to divide and destroy the unified struggle of the working people. As young people in the forces struggling for democracy, we shall actively strive to defeat these reactionary and neo-fascist elements and to achieve complete freedom and democracy for all Americans, thus enabling each individual to freely choose and build the society he would wish to live in. Through these struggles we feel the American people will realize the viability of the socialist alternative."

~~TOP SECRET~~

INFORMAL MEETING OF FRATERNAL DELEGATION
OF THE CPUSA TO THE XXIII CONGRESS, CPSU,
WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE LYCL OF THE
SOVIET UNION, APRIL, 1966.

~~TOP SECRET~~

2

The constitution further states that this new organization shall be a membership organization open to individuals, or if five or more people so desire, a chapter can be formed which shall in turn be guided by the policies and principles of the parent organization.

As of October, 1965, the headquarters of the DCA was located at 954 McAllister Street, San Francisco, California.

Over the Labor Day weekend, 1965, the DCA held a conference in Chicago, Illinois. According to a third source, a new slate of national officers was elected at this conference, which included Chairman [redacted] (who, according to the third source, attended a CP cadre encampment held at Camp Midvale, New Jersey, in June, 1965, and following his election as Chairman of the DCA, attended another national CP cadre youth conference held on September 9-12, 1965, on a farm located in Northern Indiana, according to a fourth source); Director of Publicity [redacted] who was elected to the San Francisco County Committee CP in April, 1964, according to a fifth source); Educational Director [redacted] (who in June, 1964, was stated to be the Youth Representative on the Northern California CP District Board, according to a sixth source); Organizational Secretary [redacted] (who, according to a seventh source, met in June, 1965, with the District Staff of the Illinois CP to discuss the proposed DCA Midwest Summer Project), and Treasurer [redacted] (who, according to an eighth source, has attended meetings of the Youth Club of the CP of Illinois during 1965 in connection with the DCA Summer Project).

b6
b7C

APPENDIX

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~TOP SECRET~~

EX 17

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

FBI

Date: 5/12/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

REC-17

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS-C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and three copies each and for the New York Office one copy each of the following captioned letterhead memoranda:

- 1) "XIX Congress, Communist Party of Uruguay, June 29 Through July 3, 1966"
- 2) [Redacted] A. Hungary
- 3) [Redacted] Hyman Lumer, [Redacted] of Political Affairs, Theoretical Organ of the Communist Party, USA" Germany

The information appearing in the enclosed letterhead memoranda was orally furnished by CG 5824-S* during the period 4/25-29, 5/4/66 to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The enclosed letterhead memoranda have been classified "TOP SECRET" since unauthorized disclosure of the information set forth therein could reasonably result in the identification of this source who is furnishing information on the highest level concerning the international communist movement thus adversely affecting the national security.

To further protect the identity of this source, the enclosed letterhead memoranda have been shown as having been prepared at Washington, D.C.

- 1-904 940 with 3 me REC 36 100-428091-5541
- ③-Bureau (Enc. 12) (RM)
1-New York (100-334637) (Enc. 3) (Info) (RM)

1-Chicago
RWH:MDW (5)

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

M Per

05 JUN 6 1966

SEC

CG 134-46 Sub B

In connection with the information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum captioned [redacted] the source advised that this information originated with IGOR V. MIKHAILOV, Assistant to NIKOLAI V. MOSTOVETS, Head of the North and South American Section, International Department, Central Committee, CPSU, and was received in early 4/66. In addition, there was reference to the invitation of [redacted] made during the course of the meeting held with the Leninist Young Communist League representatives on 4/12/66.

b6
b7C

The information appearing in the letterhead memorandum captioned [redacted] HYMAN LUMER, [redacted] OF 'POLITICAL AFFAIRS,' THEORETICAL ORGAN OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, USA" was developed during the course of the visit of the source and HYMAN LUMER to the German Democratic Republic in mid-4/66 and in discussions with representatives of the International Department, Central Committee, Socialist Unity Party of Germany.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.

May 12, 1966

~~TOP SECRET~~

XIX CONGRESS, COMMUNIST PARTY OF
URUGUAY, JUNE 29 THROUGH JULY 3,
1966

In May, 1966, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised as follows:

The XIX Congress of the Communist Party of Uruguay (CPU) is scheduled to be held in Montevideo during the period June 29 through July 3, 1966. During March and April, 1966, invitations were being provided to various Communist and Workers' Parties fraternal delegations present at the XXIII Congress, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), Moscow, USSR. The invitations being delivered invited the recipient to send a fraternal delegation to this Congress. The invitation for this Congress in part read as follows:

"It (the Congress) will be concerned with the evaluation of the activities of the Party since the previous Congress and will outline the tasks for development of the struggles and unity of the working class and the Uruguayan people.

"The Congress will be held at a time when important battles are being waged by the workers, when the anti-imperialist unity is making advances and under very peculiar circumstances as far as the development of the struggles in Latin America is concerned."

Among the various Parties which have received invitations to send a delegation to the XIX Congress of the CPU is the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA). As of early May, 1966, it was learned that the CP, USA is seriously considering

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Group 1
excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-5541

XIX CONGRESS, CPU, JUNE 29
THROUGH JULY 3, 1966

~~TOP SECRET~~

sending a delegation to the XIX Congress and among those who might possibly attend is Gus Hall, General Secretary of the CP, USA.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~TOP SECRET~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.

May 12, 1966

~~TOP SECRET~~

b6
b7C

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, in April, 1966, advised as follows:

In early April, 1966, it was learned that an American youth by the name of [redacted] was then in Budapest, Hungary, en route to Vietnam. [redacted] was described as an activist in the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) in the United States. From Budapest, [redacted] sent a communication to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) in Moscow, USSR, indicating a desire on his part to travel to Moscow for a brief visit.

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b7C

[redacted] request to visit Moscow was taken up with representatives of the North and South American Section of the International Department, Central Committee, CPSU, and permission was finally granted for that individual to spend a few days in Moscow.

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ENCLOSURE

100-428091-5541



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.

May 12, 1966

~~TOP SECRET~~

[REDACTED] HYMAN LUMER,
[REDACTED] OF "POLITICAL AFFAIRS,"
THEORETICAL ORGAN OF THE COMMUNIST
PARTY, USA

b6
b7C

In April, 1966, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised as follows:

As of April, 1966, [REDACTED] Hyman Lumer, [REDACTED] of "Political Affairs," the theoretical organ of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), was in Berlin, German Democratic Republic, and [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] apartment located on Unter den Linden, a block or two from the Brandenburg Gate, furnished for him by the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SUPG). While [REDACTED] is considered a genius and has mastered the German language perfectly during his short residence, there have been [REDACTED] problems. According to a representative of the SUPG, [REDACTED] is very demanding and no matter how much the Germans provide for him, it is just not enough. He constantly asks for such things as Scotch whisky, steaks, and other items, all of which are in short supply in the German Democratic Republic.

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b7C

It was also learned from a representative of the SUPG that [REDACTED] will not remain in the German Democratic Republic at the Brecht School for the three or four years he had hoped but instead he will remain only for a period of one and one-half to two years.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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downgrading and
declassification~~

100-428091-5541-

ENCLOSURE

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Date: 5/13/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS-C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and three copies and for the New York Office one copy of the following captioned letterhead memoranda:

- 1) "Request by Socialist Unity Party of Germany for a Communist Party, USA, Lecturer on United States Problems"
- 2) "Identities of Individuals in International Department, Central Committee, Socialist Unity Party of Germany"

The information appearing in the enclosed letterhead memoranda was orally furnished by CG 5824-S* during the period 4/25-29/66 to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The enclosed letterhead memoranda have been classified "~~TOP SECRET~~" since unauthorized disclosure of the information set forth therein could reasonably result in the identification of this source who is furnishing information on the highest level concerning the international communist movement thus adversely affecting the national security.

- 1-904 942 with 2 mls
3-Bureau (Enc. 3) (RM)
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 2) (Info) (RM)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5)

REC-28

6 MAY 18 1966

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

85 APR 26 1966

ENC. 3

CG 134-46 Sub B

To further protect the identity of this source, the enclosed letterhead memoranda have been shown as having been prepared at Washington, D.C.

In regard to the letter from the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SUPG) referred to in the enclosed letterhead memorandum captioned, "Request by Socialist Unity Party of Germany for a Communist Party, USA, Lecturer on United States Problems," the source noted that it had been delivered to him and HYMAN LUMER during a meeting with LEO YOUNGBLOOD and HEINZ BIRCH of the International Department, Central Committee, SUPG, in Berlin, German Democratic Republic, 4/18/66. He further added that it was because of the desire to personally deliver this letter to the CP, USA that the SUPG assumed the full cost of travel from Moscow to Berlin for both he and LUMER.

In this latter connection, the source noted that representatives of the North and South American Section, International Department, Central Committee, CPSU, were extremely pleased because of the fact that they did not have to underwrite the transportation and expenses involved in this travel.

The letter which is referred to in the enclosed letterhead memorandum, captioned as above, was received in the German language and transmitted to the Bureau for translation by CGairtel dated 5/3/66. The text set forth in the letterhead memorandum is the translation received from the Bureau by Bulet dated 5/11/66.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.

May 13, 1966

~~TOP SECRET~~

REQUEST BY SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY OF GERMANY
FOR A COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, LECTURER ON
UNITED STATES PROBLEMS

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, in April, 1966, advised as follows:

The International Department, Central Committee, Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SUPG) is very desirous of having a representative of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) come to the German Democratic Republic in the Fall of 1966 for the purpose of lecturing to SUPG activists, State officials, and mass organizations. The SUPG, in making this request, offered to pay all expenses of travel and all expenses incurred during the stay in the German Democratic Republic. In furtherance of the desire to have a CP, USA lecturer come to the German Democratic Republic, the International Department, Central Committee, SUPG, prepared and delivered an official letter on this matter to a representative of the CP, USA, in April, 1966. The text of this letter was as follows:

"Socialist Unity Party of Germany
Central Committee

Central Committee House on Marx-Engels Square, 102 Berlin,
Telephone: 2028

Department: International Liaison

To the Communist Party of the United States of America

Berlin, March 31, 1966

Dear Comrades:

We take the liberty of extending an invitation for one of the comrades of your Party to come to the German Democratic Republic as a lecturer.

100-428091-5542

ENCLOSURE

~~TOP SECRET~~
Group 1

~~excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

REQUEST BY SUPG FOR A CP, USA LECTURER
ON UNITED STATES PROBLEMS

~~TOP SECRET~~

The proposed period of time is from August 8 through August 18, 1966.

The comrades and active population of the German Democratic Republic experience a very great need for direct information concerning the problems encountered by brother Parties in their struggles. Therefore, we would be very glad to have a comrade from your Party hold a series of lectures in the German Democratic Republic concerning the following subject:

'The sharpening of the contradictions of United States imperialism and their effects on the situation of the American people. The American labor movement and the struggle of the Communist Party to secure their political rights.'

The lectures will be attended by Party activists, functionaries of the mass organizations and officials of the State apparatus. They will also be held in Party schools.

We ask you to advise us promptly whether it will be possible for you to accept our invitation:

With Socialist regards,"

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~TOP SECRET~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

Washington, D. C.

May 13, 1966

~~TOP SECRET~~

IDENTITIES OF INDIVIDUALS IN INTERNATIONAL
DEPARTMENT, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, SOCIALIST UNITY
PARTY OF GERMANY

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, in April, 1966, advised as follows:

As of mid-April, 1966, the new head of the section of the International Department, Central Committee, Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SUPG), which deals with Communist and Workers' Parties in capitalist countries, was an individual identified as Leo Youngblood. In this same section and working under Youngblood and dealing primarily with matters relating to the Communist Party, USA and the United States is an individual identified as Heinz Birch.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~Group 1
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downgrading and
declassification~~

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

FBI

Date: 5/13/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub. B)

SOLO
IS-C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and three copies and for the New York Office one copy of a letterhead memorandum entitled, "People's Vanguard Party of Costa Rica."

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was orally furnished 4/25-29/66 by CG 5824-S* to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~TOP SECRET~~" since unauthorized disclosure of the information set forth therein could reasonably result in the identification of this source who is furnishing information on the highest level concerning the international communist movement thus adversely affecting the national security.

To further protect the identity of this source, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been prepared at Washington, D. C.

③-Bureau (Enc. 3) (RM)
1-New York (100-154637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5)

REC-78

6 MAY 18 1966

Approved: _____

65 APR 25 1966 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

CG 134-46 Sub B

According to CG 5824-S*, the communication referred to in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was delivered to the CP, USA fraternal delegation by a representative of the People's Vanguard Party of Costa Rica while they were in Moscow to attend the XXIII Congress of the CPSU. The original communication was in the Spanish language and was transmitted to the Bureau for translation by CGairtel dated 5/3/66. The English text of the communication, which is set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum, was provided to Chicago by Bulet dated 5/11/66.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.

May 13, 1966

~~TOP SECRET~~

PEOPLE'S VANGUARD PARTY OF COSTA RICA

In April, 1966, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised as follows:

During the course of the XXIII Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) held in Moscow, USSR, March 29 through April 8, 1966, the fraternal delegation from the People's Vanguard Party of Costa Rica personally delivered the following communication to a representative of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA):

"To the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States

"Dear Comrades:

"On June 16 of this year, the Marxist-Leninist Party of the working class of Costa Rica, the People's Vanguard, will celebrate its 35th anniversary. During the current year, many activities will take place to celebrate this anniversary. These activities will include the campaign to repeal the second part of Article 98 of the Political Constitution which outlaws the activities of the Party. (The People's Vanguard Party was made illegal during the 1948 Civil War and at the beginning of the Cold War unleashed by imperialism on a world scale.)

"The event of greatest significance and relevance with which the people will celebrate this 35th anniversary is the confirmation of the 10th Regular Congress of the People's Vanguard Party.

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~Group 1
excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

~~ENCLOSURE~~
~~TOP SECRET~~

100-428091-5543

PEOPLE'S VANGUARD PARTY OF COSTA RICA

~~TOP SECRET~~

"The agenda for this ceremony will be:

"a. An analysis of the international and national political situation and their prospects,

"b. Approval of the report on the activities of the Central Committee since the previous Congress,

"c. Amendments to the by-laws,

"d. Convocation of a special National Congress to approve the new program, and

"e. Election of the Central Committee.

"Surely, the fraternal voice of the Communist and Workers' Parties, joined in solidarity, will be a great stimulus for the communists and patriots in Costa Rica in their struggle. It will enhance the effectiveness of the 10th Congress and help toward obtaining legal recognition of the Party.

"In particular, it would be most stimulating for us to let the people hear a message from your Party, which message would make a substantial contribution to the task of bringing our respective peoples closer together.

"We ask you to be kind enough to send your message to the address appearing below.

"With very fraternal regards,

"/S/ M. Mora

"Secretary General
on behalf of the Central
Committee"

In connection with sending a message of greeting, as requested above, by the CP, USA, the following confidential mailing address for the People's Vanguard Party of Costa Rica was provided:

~~TOP SECRET~~

PEOPLE'S VANGUARD PARTY OF COSTA RICA

~~TOP SECRET~~

"Address:

Mr. Juan Rodriguez
Post Office Box 4665
San Jose, Costa Rica
Central America"

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : *JFM* SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637-A)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

DATE: 5/11/66

ReBulet 5/11/66, and New York letters 4/5/66 and 5/4/66.

The discrepancy of \$4,000.60 in NYlets is explained as follows:

On page 2 of NYlet of 4/5/66, the last column of figures was erroneously totaled \$1,178,533.18. This was a typographical error and should be corrected to read \$1,178,533.78.

Concerning what appears to be the remaining \$4,000 discrepancy, it should be noted that in the 4/5/66 letter, a debit was made on 3/21/66, to NY 694-S* for him to deposit in his own business account at the Chemical Bank New York Trust Company the sum of \$4,000. This \$4,000 was subtracted from the balance in the vault at 67 Broad Street. A separate statement should have been included in the 4/5/66 letter stating that NY 694-S* then had \$4,000 in his personal checking account at the Chemical Bank New York Trust Company as of 3/31/66. Such statement was included in the NYlet of 5/4/66. This \$4,000, added to the corrected total of \$1,178,533.78, gives the total as \$1,182,533.78 which is the correct balance of SOLO funds as of 3/31/66.

Errors of form have been charged to appropriate personnel concerning above.

EXP. PROC. #4

*Memo Baumgardner
to Sullivan
5/13/66
WGS:dml*

1-9043

REC-38

100-428091-5544

MAY 12 1966

EX-108

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
 - 1 - NY 134-91-Inv. (#41)
 - 1 - NY 100-134637-A-(#41)
- WCM:IM
(4)



MAY 23 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Handwritten signature
ALL SEC

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Tolson ☒
DeLoach ☒
Mohr ☒
Wick ☒
Casper ☒
Callahan ☒
Conrad ☒
Felt ☒
Gale ☒
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☒
Trotter ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Holmes ☒
Gandy ☒

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 5/13/66

FROM : F. J. Baumgardner

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Shaw

SUBJECT: SOLO

INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

My memorandum of 4/8/66 set forth in detail receipts and disbursements of funds from the Soviet Union and Red China by the Communist Party, USA, during the month of March, 1966. The following schedule shows the present status of these funds together with receipts and disbursements during April, 1966.

SUMMARY:

Total received from the Soviet Union	
9/58 to 4/30/66.....	\$3,795,639.00
Total received from Red China	
2/60 to 4/30/66.....	50,000.00
Grand total received 9/58 to 4/30/66.....	3,845,639.00
Total disbursements to 4/30/66.....	1,576,191.32
Balance of Fund 4/30/66.....	\$1,269,447.68

This balance is maintained as follows:

\$1,119,867.03 by NY 694-S* in New York City.
149,580.65 by CG 5824-S* in Chicago.

DETAILS:

Total received from the Soviet Union	
9/58 to 3/31/66.....	\$3,795,639.00
Total received from Red China	
2/60 to 3/31/66.....	50,000.00
Grand total received 9/58 to 3/31/66.....	3,845,639.00
Total disbursements to 3/31/66.....	2,517,524.57
Balance of Fund 3/31/66.....	\$1,328,114.43

RECEIPTS DURING APRIL, 1966..... \$ 7,391.00

\$3,391 overage discovered as a result of inventory of safe-deposit boxes maintained by NY 694-S

\$4,000 disbursed on 3/29/66 for deposit to the checking account of NY 694-S has been returned.

100-428091

WGS:dmk

(5)

54 MAY 25 1966

CONTINUED - OVER

6 M 19 1966

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan

RE: SOLO

100-428091

DISBURSEMENTS DURING APRIL, 1966:

4/1/66	- For Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, (to what use he intended to make of this, not shown)	\$ 20,000.00
4/6/66	- For Gus Hall to be used for expenses in operating Party's national office.	6,000.00
4/13/66	- For Arnold Johnson, the Party's Public Relations Director. \$5,000 to be used to maintain chauffeur for Gus Hall, and \$5,000 to be used for expenses of Party May Day Delegation to the USSR.....	10,000.00
4/13/66	- For rental of safe-deposit boxes at the Chemical Bank-New York Trust Company.	57.75
4/25/66	- For Lena Scherer, of Party's National Office to be used as operating expenses.....	20,000.00
4/25/66	- For Helen Winter, of Party's National Office, to be used as loan for "New World Review," a Soviet propaganda organ.....	10,000.00
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS DURING APRIL, 1966.....		\$ 66,057.75
BALANCE OF FUND, APRIL 30, 1966.....		\$1,269,447.68

ACTION:

None. This memorandum is submitted for your information. An up-to-date accounting of Solo funds will be brought to your attention each month. Details of the accounting of these funds are not to be disseminated.

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Date: 5/9/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS-C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and three copies and for the New York Office one copy of a letterhead memorandum entitled, "Remarks of Alvaro Cunhal, General Secretary, Communist Party of Portugal, Relating to Communist Party of Portugal Activities, April, 1966."

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was orally furnished 4/25-29, 5/4/66 by CG 5824-S* to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~TOP SECRET~~" since unauthorized disclosure of the information set forth therein could reasonably result in the identification of this source who is furnishing information on the highest level concerning the international communist movement thus adversely affecting the national security.

To further protect the identity of this source, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been prepared at Washington, D.C.

3-Bureau (Enc. 4) (RM)
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5)

6 MAY 19 1966

Approved: *[Signature]*
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M. Per _____

65 APR 26 1966

Let's Study CIA 5/24/66

N.M. 100-428091

REC-38

100-428091-5546

EX-117

100-428091-5546

CG 134-46 Sub B

In connection with the meeting referred to in the enclosed letterhead memorandum, CG 5824-S* advised this meeting had been held on 4/3/66 in Moscow, USSR. The meeting was requested by the CP, USA fraternal delegation to the XXIII Congress of the CPSU and was set up with the consent of the CPSU. The CP, USA representatives, in addition to CG 5824-S*, who attended this meeting were HYMAN LUMER, JAMES JACKSON, and HENRY WINSTON.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.

May 9, 1966

~~TOP SECRET~~

REMARKS OF ALVARO CUNHAL, GENERAL
SECRETARY, COMMUNIST PARTY OF
PORTUGAL, RELATING TO COMMUNIST
PARTY OF PORTUGAL ACTIVITIES, APRIL,
1966

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, in May, 1966, advised as follows:

In April, 1966, the fraternal delegations of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) and the Communist Party of Portugal (CPP) in Moscow, USSR, to attend the XXIII Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), held March 29 through April 8, 1966, met for an exchange of information and general discussion. The chief spokesmen for their respective Parties were Henry Winston, Vice Chairman, CP, USA, and Alvaro Cunhal, General Secretary, CPP.

Henry Winston opened the discussions by extending personal greetings from Gus Hall, General Secretary, CP, USA, and from the CP, USA to the CPP. He then formally extended an invitation to the CPP to send a fraternal delegation to the forthcoming 18th National Convention of the CP, USA, scheduled for June, 1966, in New York City, New York.

Alvaro Cunhal then spoke, and the essence of his remarks was as follows:

We thank you for your friendly greetings, and I hope the lack of a translator will not hamper our discussions.

As you know, we have been for forty years working underground in Portugal. But at the same time we are aware that you, too, have difficulties as you work in the citadel of imperialism.

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~Group 1~~

~~excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

100-428091-5546

ENCLOSURE

REMARKS OF ALVARO CUNHAL, GENERAL
SECRETARY, CPP, RELATING TO CPP
ACTIVITIES, APRIL, 1966

~~TOP SECRET~~

We want to establish closer cooperation between our Party and yours. Several months ago we held an underground Congress of the CPP. We did not tell anyone about this in advance. After the Congress, we contacted some Parties and asked for greetings and received many within two weeks. I am sure it is clear to you why we had to do this. Naturally, then, you will understand why we cannot send delegates to your convention, but we will send you greetings.

As the situation now stands in Portugal, there are no trends toward any liberalization. On the contrary, fascist repression is increasing. When the Angolan struggle started in 1961, the internal reaction in Portugal increased.

We, in the CPP, have good connections with the Angolan liberation movement. So, now, as a result, we are being charged with high treason. The current regime in Portugal is searching for all our personnel, especially those in the underground apparatus and those operating the printing shops, etc.

Our main task is now to unite the democratic forces of Portugal and to strengthen our Party. Yet, at the same time, we must also work to broaden the mass movements in the country. However, while we do this, we cannot and do not ignore the daily economic demands of the people, the fight for democracy, the demands for peace.

We do not believe at this time that a peaceful solution is possible in Portugal. We are against adventurism although there are some people now proposing armed revolution. We will, however, topple the present dictatorship by an armed revolt when the time is ripe. The situation and relation of forces within Portugal may change in the future but today we can only see a need for armed uprising.

Our ties with the intelligentsia, students, etc., are good. Our underground apparatus and core of forces in the country are working well. Our press, which is printed in Portugal, publishes an official CP organ and a special paper for agricultural workers. We also publish

~~TOP SECRET~~

REMARKS OF ALVARO CUNHAL, GENERAL
SECRETARY, CPP, RELATING TO CPP
ACTIVITIES, APRIL, 1966

~~TOP SECRET~~

weekly papers for the youth, armed forces, textile workers, etc. Altogether some twenty publications are printed underground. We often lose a comrade or a print shop is closed. Sometimes a comrade is killed, but we continue to function. Our Party's central organ, which is published generally twice a month but sometimes only once a month, is now 25 years old. It generally has a circulation of around 15,000 but is now a little less but could be more in the next few months. We issue many leaflets and, for example, last May Day we printed 200,000 of them for the demonstration.

The struggle now going on in the Portuguese colonies is our struggle also. Our ties with them are close. It is amazing that Portugal still continues to exploit the people in its colonies while Great Britain and France have let their colonies go. We explain it to the people this way. Portugal, itself, is a colony of the United States, British, and West German imperialism. The riches of Portugal as well as the colonies actually belong to the foreign imperialists. This explains why they have helped Premier Antonio de Oliveira Salazar. We always emphasize this when we talk to our brothers about the United States although actually West Germany helps Salazar also. Other imperialist countries help Salazar through capital investments and in other ways like contacts, etc. We find that the United States is playing a double role. While it helps Salazar, it also has contacts with the Angolans, just in case the Portuguese are defeated. Eduardo Mundelaine, the leader of the liberation movement in Mozambique, has a good movement there, but we think he is in touch with United States imperialist agents. On the other hand, Holden Roberto, we believe, is good and solid.

We do not know what the people in the United States are thinking and perhaps they do not know the facts regarding the situations in Portugal and the colonies. We would appreciate publicity about the crimes of the Salazar regime as well as protests from you when there is terror in our country. I hope you will excuse my primitive remarks here.

~~TOP SECRET~~

REMARKS OF ALVARO CUNHAL, GENERAL
SECRETARY, CPP, RELATING TO CPP
ACTIVITIES, APRIL, 1966

~~TOP SECRET~~

At this point, Henry Winston spoke, and the essence of his remarks was as follows:

We really want to thank you for your report and it was much more than a primitive one. We have a few questions about which you might be able to give us some information. First of all, what is the role of the Catholic Church in Portugal? Then, what is the character of the democratic movement in your country? Which of the United States corporations have investments in Portugal? Would there be any benefit in a boycott in the United States of Portuguese goods?

In answer to Winston's questions, Cunhal responded, the essence of which was as follows:

In Portugal the church works with the regime. However, let me point out here that we are talking only of the hierarchy which is, itself, fascist. They help the government from the top down beginning with the Cardinal. On the other hand, the workers and farmers, while Catholic, are opposed to fascism and to the regime. The fishermen are generally religious and loyal to the church but are fighting for themselves even when attending church. The intelligentsia, while Catholic, have a progressive movement organized which is frequently under attack by Salazar. The student groups are under the control of the fascists but inside of them there is revolt and opposition.

As to the character of the democratic movement, we and others did run an electoral slate. It was organized as a patriotic front and included socialists, liberals, Catholics, and others. Generally, however, our connections with the masses are still very weak.

In regard to the investments of the monopolies in Portugal, particularly the United States, we will try to give you a memorandum on this. However, General Motors, Standard Oil, J. P. Morgan do work in Portugal through Belgian firms. In Angola the imperialists work through Belgian corporations in diamond and other industries. Regarding the struggles of the

~~TOP SECRET~~

REMARKS OF ALVARO CUNHAL, GENERAL
SECRETARY, CPP, RELATING TO CPP
ACTIVITIES, APRIL, 1966

~~TOP SECRET~~

working class in Portugal, the economic situation of the workers is bad. Only fascist trade unions exist in our country. Thirty years ago we sought to organize an underground trade union movement. After the Seventh Congress of the Communist International, we gave this up. Now, we work in the fascist trade unions. These unions are real fascist unions operating under a ministry that decides who is to be the leader, etc. We want to be a part of them and to use them in order to be able to utilize their premises in connection with workers' demands. Even though arrests have run as high as 1,000 to 2,000 people a year, they continue to show up for our meetings. We also make up slates of candidates for election in these trade unions. But our work here is very difficult. Altogether there is perhaps 350 trade unions in Portugal, all run on a regional basis. There is no one national trade union organization. At one time we had leadership in some fifty trade unions but arrests deplete the leaders from time to time. The leader of the cork trade union has now been in jail for over fifteen years. In that industry the Armstrong Linoleum Company has a monopoly in Portugal and dictates prices, both on the local domestic and international markets. When they prefer to use synthetics, they just quit selling cork.

We also work in various industrial establishments, towns, etc., at the lowest levels through committee and similar forms of organization. While there are no formal elections, we very often nominate individuals by word of mouth. Some of our people are often fired and arrested. Local support is good and this holds both police and employers in check. Through short stoppages employers are sometimes forced to meet with these committees. There is no one formal coordinating committee for this and this is bad. The Party sometimes has to act as coordinator and this is dangerous because it involves the Party apparatus. There have been a few strikes, perhaps two to three a year, but mass arrests always occur as soon as there is a strike. The law of industrial mobilization is used to break the strike.

The agricultural workers comprise about two-thirds of the rural population and number about one million. About

~~TOP SECRET~~

REMARKS OF ALVARO CUNHAL, GENERAL
SECRETARY, CPP, RELATING TO CPP
ACTIVITIES, APRIL, 1966

~~TOP SECRET~~

half of these are small peasants.

We have the Party people working at local levels and in committees wherever they exist. In Portugal when they hire workers they use a hiring hall or a hiring square. These are also used by us. Someone once suggested that these hiring squares or halls should be abolished, but our Central Committee was against it because they help bring the workers together and our organizing committees have contacts. In the South of the country there is an excellent movement among the agricultural workers. In 1962 a strike was called with a major demand for an eight-hour day. The workers won although there was no formal agreement signed. Now, they start by the clock and finish by the clock even during the harvest.

The only party of opposition to the regime in the country is the CPP. The socialists, anarchists, etc., have not been in existence for over forty years when the coup occurred. Time has taken its toll of them and repression did the rest. The few of those who still exist have no ties with the working class. It is for this reason that we do not speak of unity with the socialists. Naturally, as you all realize, not all the workers in Portugal are communists.

The political movement of democratic forces in the country is very broad but organization is very weak. There is unity only in understanding because there is no overall organization. Proliferation makes organization difficult. Yet, there is an organization known as the Patriotic Front of National Liberation. They sometimes call spontaneous demonstrations. In 1962 there was a nine-hour demonstration and 900,000 people marched during the period May 1st through 8th. There are smaller ones involving 5,000 to 8,000 people. We have an underground radio which broadcasts daily at 2:00 p.m. and called Free Portugal Radio. The Patriotic Front of National Liberation also has a radio station in Algeria which broadcasts twice a week. The station works openly as a voice of the communists. Even Ahmed Ben Bella knew of this station's existence in Algeria. Now, even after Colonel Houari Boumedienne came to power in Algeria, there has been no interference. This is probably because of our good contacts with the liberation fronts in the various colonies. The Algerians probably could not close one of these radio stations and not the others and undoubtedly discussed it with the others and were told to continue.

~~TOP SECRET~~

REMARKS OF ALVARO CUNHAL, GENERAL
SECRETARY, CPP, RELATING TO CPP
ACTIVITIES, APRIL, 1966

~~TOP SECRET~~

Today, there are three good movements in the colonies. There is the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola under Agostinho Neto. He is very good and is well known as an anti-imperialist. He served a term in prison in Portugal and escaped. We do not believe that the Americans or Britishers helped him to escape as we know the real facts. Then, there is the African Party of Struggle for Independence of Portugal Guinea and Cape Verde Islands. The movement there is led by Milka Cobral (phonetic), General Secretary of that Party. In Havana, Cuba, Cobral met Premier Fidel Castro and played a big role in the Tri-Continental Congress. A third of that country has already been liberated and they have their bases of operation in Conakry, Guinea.

The other organization is the Front for Liberation of Mozambique. Marcelene Du Santos (phonetic) is a good person and in charge of foreign relations for that Party. The other members of the leadership are not open or publicly identified. This is also the method used in Angola where the identity of the Political Bureau is kept secret.

These are the three good Parties in the African Liberation Movement and the most influential. We do not see the others.

On the boycott of goods. We do not feel that this would be a good idea except in certain instances. Where it might be good would be where it involved ships carrying goods to Angola for the Portuguese. In fact, we believe that it might even be good if the socialist countries carried on more trade. This could help us and develop contacts. Today, there is no or little trade. It could possibly influence people. Even tourists might help to open another window.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~TOP SECRET~~

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Date: 5/10/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

REC-38

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS-C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and three copies and for the New York Office one copy of a letterhead memorandum entitled, "Information Regarding One Stanley (Last Name Unknown), Party of People's Alliance of Haiti, and Inquiry Concerning Purchase of Boats and Guns in Canada."

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was orally furnished 4/25-29/66 by CG 5824-S* to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified ~~TOP SECRET~~ since unauthorized disclosure of the information set forth therein could reasonably result in the identification of this source who is furnishing information on the highest level concerning the international communist movement thus adversely affecting the national security.

To further protect the identity of this source, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been prepared at Washington, D.C.

- ③ Bureau (Enc. 4) (RM)
1-New York (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5)

6 MAY 19 1966

Approved: _____

Sent _____ M

Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

65 APR 25 1966

CG 134-46 Sub B

According to CG 5824-S*, he had participated in the brief meeting between HENRY WINSTON and STANLEY (LNU) which was held in Moscow, USSR. It was the source's belief that he was a representative of the Party of People's Alliance of Haiti since this Party had been recognized during the 23rd Congress, CPSU, by the reading of greetings to that Congress. During the actual meeting with STANLEY (LNU), however, it was not definitely stated that this was his Party affiliation. At this meeting of WINSTON and STANLEY (LNU), no reference was made to the boats or guns referred to by WILLIAM KASHTAN, but STANLEY did mention that his Canadian contact was RYERSON. The addresses which are set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum were supplied by the Haitian to CG 5824-S* who as International Affairs Secretary of the CP, USA, was to utilize them for communications and make them known to the CP, USA.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.

May 10, 1966

~~TOP SECRET~~

INFORMATION REGARDING ONE STANLEY
(LAST NAME UNKNOWN) PARTY OF PEOPLE'S
ALLIANCE OF HAITI, AND INQUIRY CON-
CERNING PURCHASE OF BOATS AND GUNS IN
CANADA ***

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, during April, 1966, advised as follows:

During October, 1965, Henry Winston, a Vice Chairman of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), attended the XIII Congress of the CP of Chile held in Santiago, Chile, as a fraternal delegate from the CP, USA. At this Congress, Winston made contact with an individual from Haiti who is believed to be active in the Party of People's Alliance of Haiti. During their meeting, Winston reportedly committed the CP, USA to provide to the Haitian and his Party some offset printing equipment.

Haiti
Chile
Subsequently, this same Haitian was in Moscow, USSR, at the time of the XXIII Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) held March 29 through April 8, 1966. At this time, this Haitian, who is a Negro cripple, approximately six feet, one inch tall, was utilizing the name Stanley (last name unknown); however, it is not known if this was his true name or merely an alias. At the time, this Haitian held a meeting with William Kashtan, General Secretary of the CP of Canada. Reportedly, he told Kashtan that "they" were interested in buying fast boats and arms, including machine guns, for Haiti if such material could be located in Canada. He remarked that while such arms and boats were available from Cuba, they preferred to get them from other sources if possible.

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~Group 1
excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-5547

INFORMATION REGARDING ONE STANLEY
(LAST NAME UNKNOWN), PARTY OF
PEOPLE'S ALLIANCE OF HAITI, AND
INQUIRY CONCERNING PURCHASE OF
BOATS AND GUNS IN CANADA

~~TOP SECRET~~

Also, during this same period, Henry Winston again met with this Haitian representative and once again renewed his prior commitment that the CP, USA would provide offset printing equipment to this individual's Haitian Party. It was also learned that the Haitian's main contact in Canada was Stanley Ryerson, a functionary of the CP of Canada who works out of Toronto, Ontario. During the course of the meeting with Winston, the Haitian representative provided the following addresses which could be used for the transmission of written communications and documentary material:

~~Garcia Perez~~
~~Ave. Morelos 65~~
~~Mexico City, D.F. Mexico~~

(this address recommended for transmission of documents and similar material)

~~Romulo Rozo~~
~~Calle Sacramento 521~~
~~Mexico City, D.F. Mexico~~

(this address recommended for use in connection with written communications)

~~Stanley Ryerson~~
~~Toronto, Ontario, Canada~~

(this address, according to the Haitian, was preferred in preference to the preceding two and could be used not only for communications but also for possibly arranging direct contact)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~TOP SECRET~~

D

C

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Date: 5/10/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091).

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS-C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and three copies and for the New York Office one copy of a letterhead memorandum captioned, "Comments of Ambroise Noumazalay, First Political Secretary of the Political Bureau, National Revolutionary Movement Party (Congo - Brazzaville)."

The information appearing in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was orally furnished during the period 4/25-29 and 5/3/66 by CG 5824-S* to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified ~~TOP SECRET~~ since unauthorized disclosure of the information set forth therein could reasonably result in the identification of this source who is furnishing information on the highest level concerning the international communist movement thus adversely affecting the national security.

To further protect the identity of this source, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been made at Washington, D.C.

- last 90101051111
- REC-38 100-428091-5548
- ③-Bureau (Enc. 4) (RM)
 - 1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
 - 1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5)

6 MAY 19 1966

Approved: *[Signature]* Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

85 APR 31 1966

Let to State & CIA
 5/20/66
 NJH:pcn

[Handwritten: (lost) Smith]

[Handwritten: 4]

[Handwritten: 100-428091-5548]

[Handwritten: NOT SEC.]

CG 134-46 Sub B

According to CG 5824-S*, the meeting held with the representatives of the National Revolutionary Movement Party (Congo - Brazzaville) was held in Moscow, USSR, on 4/9/66. This meeting had been requested by the CP, USA fraternal delegation to the XXIII Congress of the CPSU and arranged with the consent of the CPSU. Participating for the CP, USA at this meeting, in addition to the source, were HENRY WINSTON, HYMAN LUMER, and JAMES JACKSON.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.

May 10, 1966

~~TOP SECRET~~

COMMENTS OF AMBROISE NOUMAZALAY, FIRST
POLITICAL SECRETARY OF THE POLITICAL
BUREAU, NATIONAL REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT
PARTY (CONGO - BRAZZAVILLE)

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, in May, 1966, advised as follows:

During April, 1966, following the conclusion of the XXIII Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) held in Moscow, USSR, March 29 through April 8, 1966, the fraternal delegation from the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) to this Congress met with the delegation from the National Revolutionary Movement Party (Congo - Brazzaville) (NRMP (C-B) who attended this same Congress as observers. Acting as spokesmen for their respective Parties at this meeting were Henry Winston, a Vice Chairman of the CP, USA, and Ambroise Noumazalay, First Political Secretary, Political Bureau, NRMP (C-B).

Henry Winston opened the discussions at this meeting by extending greetings to the NRMP (C-B) from the CP, USA.

Ambroise Noumazalay then spoke, and the essence of his remarks was as follows:

We in the Republic of Congo (Brazzaville) are surrounded and this compels us to play a peculiar role. The imperialists and their stooges in The Congo Republic (Leopoldville) watch our every move jealously.

In our country we have problems, both economic and fiscal.

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~Group 1~~

~~excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

100-428091-5548

ENCLOSURE

COMMENTS OF AMBROISE NOUMAZALAY,
FIRST POLITICAL SECRETARY OF THE
POLITICAL BUREAU, NRMP (C-B)

~~TOP SECRET~~

When our revolution first broke, we faced the question of whether to just take part or whether to build our Party. Our decision was to support the revolution and then build the Party as an organ of the revolution.

Here is what makes our revolution different. We carried out the revolution first and later had to train our cadre. Presently, here in Moscow, as the Ambassador to the Soviet Union, is one of those who was a leader in the midst of the revolution. We cannot claim that we have succeeded already in the Congo but we hope to succeed ultimately. We are relying on the masses and the most progressive forces in the country to carry our revolution through.

The importance of our economic problem can be understood when one realizes that even to this day fifty percent of our economy is controlled by the imperialists. Before the revolution, we had no experience in management of our economy. We have been trying for the last two and a half years to gain this experience and learn. We have had to study our country but even here we have had problems because the records, statistics, etc., were all taken to Paris, France, by the French. Now, we are just beginning to understand our economy. We now believe that we can start to control our economy. At this time our relations with the socialist states are only in the formative stages and we are still negotiating although we are already receiving assistance from the Soviet Union. Sometimes we do deal with the imperialists but watch these dealings closely in order to be certain we do not lose control.

We have had difficulties also. Certain habits were developed by our people in the former society that we will have to overcome. The wealthier strata of the population was accustomed to certain imports. Even our poor were used to certain goods. As a result, we have had to use our currency for certain imports rather than putting such currency to work building our economy.

Take one example. We used to import cement from Angola but then broke relations with Portugal and began to import cement from the Soviet Union. The people did not

COMMENTS OF AMBROISE NOUMAZALAY,
FIRST POLITICAL SECRETARY OF THE
POLITICAL BUREAU, NRMP (C-B)

~~TOP SECRET~~

like the cement that we received from the Soviet Union and said "not the same cement." It took time to explain to our people how to use this new cement. Now, this problem has been solved but sometimes other problems are more difficult. Presently we are building a hotel in Brazzaville and here people see that the cement from the USSR is o.k.

We are now in the process of building our Party and its ties with the masses.

In regard to relations with the United States. You will recall we broke relations last July because the United States had interfered in our affairs and was engaged in plots and was building a counterrevolutionary center. They used their information office for espionage.

As to our economy, France, today, plays the biggest role and has most of our trade.

As to nationalization, some of our mines are already nationalized either in whole or in part. The metal mining and precious stones are completely nationalized. We have also started to nationalize our educational institutions. The banking industry has not as yet been nationalized and this is something for the future. Here, too, we lack cadres and this is part of the reason for the delay. We did, however, establish a national bank and there is also a private bank system in the Congo. These institutions will now serve as a training ground for our cadre.

In regard to our military. After the revolution all except a handful of the French soldiers were sent away. The Army was against France. The main trainees today are our people with Soviet and Cuban officers. This was not an easy change because even our officers were trained by France. Our problems in the Army are only half solved. We are now trying Soviet experience, with some new experience of our own added, to do political work in the Army. We are forming a people's militia to back up the Army.

How do we characterize the Congo (Brazzaville) regime? This is both a strategic and tactical question. When we say we will achieve socialism, the United States becomes angry. However, I believe our history will call it a People's Democratic National Revolution.

~~TOP SECRET~~

COMMENTS OF AMBROISE NOUMAZALAY,
FIRST POLITICAL SECRETARY OF THE
POLITICAL BUREAU, NRMP (C-B)

~~TOP SECRET~~

At the time of our revolution, there was no Party and therefore all of our diplomats were not Party people. Here, in Moscow, we do control because our Ambassador is a member of the Central Committee of our Party. We are beginning to control our diplomatic personnel more and more. We consider our Ambassador to the United States a good cadre.

At the present time in our country we are not building heavy industry, just processing, and are trying to keep this in the hands of the state. We will try to involve foreign capital but also seek to guarantee how much profit is ours. This is possible since our minerals are profitable and the capitalists will still make big profits even under the conditions we might impose.

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